# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7408. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## ENGLISH GOSSIP.

### *TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT.*

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE AND ENGLAND'S INTERFERENCE—THE RECENT FAILURES—MR. GLADSTONE AS A MAGAZINIST.

*From our own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Tuesday, June 1, 1875.

In the House of Lords last evening Lord Russell, who has still a good deal of his old impressiveness in debate in spite of his weak voice and shrunken senility, questioned the Government in regard to its recent communications with Germany, of which so much has been said and so little is known. Lord Russell himself, when Foreign Secretary, was certainly not given to hiding his dispatches under a bushel, and there can be no doubt that the vigorous logic with which he exposed the absurdity of Louis Napoleon's plan of a Congress of Sovereigns had a good deal to do with the refusal of the irritated monarch to intervene in favor of Denmark, and his attempt to secure Prussia, at almost any cost, for an ally instead of England. Last night Lord Russell reminded the House of the pacific assurances with which Lord Granville signalized his entry into office in 1870, on the very eve of the great Franco-German war. He did not, be said, put much faith in such assurances, and he moved for the production of the official correspondence, in the hope that it would show that a British policy had been declared by the Government, and that the country had ceased to exhibit the carelessness and indifference of foreign policy which, he regretted to say, had in recent times been allowed to prevail. Lord Derby said, in reply, that he could quite sympathize with the natural curiosity on this subject, and of course the Government were most desirous to let everything be known. The difficulty was that it would be impossible to give such an account of these matters as Parliament and the country would expect, without making use of official communications as to the opinions and policy of other Governments, which would object in the strongest manner to the disclosure of confidential papers. It could not be done without the consent of other Governments, and even if it could the only result would be that the English Government would cease to receive any confidential information. Therefore, the publication of the correspondence in full being impossible, he did not think its production in a mutilated form would answer any useful purpose. Indeed, it would only revive and exasperate those feelings of irritation and mutual uneasiness which unfortunately existed. The explanation which he then gave was very much to the same effect as that which I sent you in a former letter, and sufficiently indicates the purely moral suasion to which the English Government confined itself. The French disclaimed the aggressive intentions imputed to them by the Germans, and the English Government expressed its faith in the sincerity of the disavowal. The Germans were uneasy; the French could not understand that the suspicions of the Germans were real, and the English Government had thus an opportunity of endeavoring, "quietly and unostentatiously," to calm down those feelings of mutual distrust and suspicion entertained by the two countries. This was done in conjunction with the Russian Government, and with the best results. Lord Granville next expressed confidence in the Government, and remarked that to publish confidential communications would be to destroy the sources of information. All this is very true, and yet it can hardly be doubted that the idea of Germany having been deterred from attacking France by the intervention of England is simply a farce. If the Germans had really meant to do anything just then, they would have treated the English Government with the same contemptuous indifference as in 1870. What they wanted was simply to give the French a fright, and they succeeded. It may possibly be a long time before the English dispatches see the light, but it may be taken for certain that there was very little in them.

THE FAILURES IN THE CITY.

The failures which were yesterday proclaimed in the city have not produced much alarm or uneasiness, because they have been for some time anticipated. It has been evident for a long time that the Aberdare and Plymouth Iron Company, an offshoot of the ill-fated house of Gurneys, could not survive the strain imposed on its already almost hopelessly embarrassed finances by the long-continued strike of miners and cessation of business, and the firm of Sandersons, bill-brokers, which acted as settling house for the company, has necessarily shared its fate. There are one or two other suspensions which are expected to follow, but they will rather clear the air than otherwise.

STRANGERS IN THE COMMONS.

The question of the admission of strangers, including reporters, to the House of Commons was settled by the rejection of Lord Hartington's resolution and the adoption of one proposed by Mr. Disraeli to the effect that, if at any sitting of the House or committee, notice is taken of the presence of strangers, the Speaker or Chairmen of committees shall forthwith put the question whether they shall withdraw without debate or amendment, provided always that the Speaker himself shall have power to direct the removal of strangers from any part of the House—that is, for disorderly conduct or because they are in the way. The question of the right of the newspapers to publish reports of the debates was thus left as it is; and any member who chooses may therefore move that the printers shall be summoned to the bar to answer for the offense of allowing their reporters to do the work for which special seats are expressly provided for them.

PARLIAMENT.

In the absence of any exciting political questions, the Ministry and the Opposition are engaged in a brisk competition of hospitalities. The Marquis of Salisbury takes the lead in this respect on the Ministerial side, while Lady Waldegrave does all she can for the Liberals by keeping open house both at Carlton Gardens and on Sundays at Strawberry Hill, (Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill,) near Richmond, where political councils are held over hock and seltzer, by the side of the Thames. Other members of the two great parties follow suit, and everybody in politics is well off for dinners and evening parties. At the Ministerial banquets on Saturday, in honor of the Queen's birthday, there was in some cases a significant relaxation of the strictly official character of the company. The Prince of Wales, Mr. Delane, (editor of the *Times*,) Mr. Bernal Osborne, and Sir William Harcourt, (the last two thorough Liberals,) were among the guests of Mr. Disraeli in Downing street, and the Attorney General had a great gathering of the Bar, without distinction of party. At the other dinner parties the circle was also wider than formerly.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A MAGAZINIST.

There is, of course, no room for doubt that the article in the *Contemporary* on Mr. Martin's *Life of Prince Albert*, which was announced as by Mr. Gladstone, is actually his writing, although he had repudiated the announcement. His style betrays itself in every sentence, and remarks are made which could come only from a Minister of the Crown. The object of the article is to demonstrate the change in the power of the Crown from authority to influence. It need hardly be said that the estimate of the Prince Consort is highly flattered; but the coldness of his nature is hinted at in the observation that the Prince of Wales has that "charm of ease in his intercourse with the world" which his father never attained.

J. H. F.

### *FRANCE.*

A NEW PRESS LAW TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 13.—A bill for the regulation of the newspaper press, which will soon be submitted to the Assembly by M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, is published. It declares the state of siege raised, and provides that attacks on the form of government and the President of the Republic shall be punishable with imprisonment for not less than two months or more than three years, and fines of from $100 to $1,000. Penalties are also attached to the publication of false news and of petitions asking for modifications of the Constitution.

REVIEW OF THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND TROOPS BY THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, June 13.—President MacMahon to-day reviewed 36,000 troops at Longchamps in the presence of 300,000 spectators.

### *GREECE.*

DENIAL OF THE RUMORS TOUCHING ABDICATION AND THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR.

ATHENS, June 13.—The special reports to the London journals that the abdication of the King is imminent, and that several foreign men-of-war have arrived in Greek waters, are untrue. The country is perfectly tranquil.

### *ITALY.*

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IMMINENT—THE BILL FOR SUPPRESSING BRIGANDAGE.

LONDON, June 14 — 6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* says a Ministerial crisis is impending on account of the Public Safety bill for the suppression of brigandage, which is opposed by the Left, not approved, as incorrectly stated in a previous dispatch.

There is much excitement over the situation. It is thought that if a change is made Signor Sella will become Premier.

### *GERMANY.*

RECEPTION OF AMERICAN OFFICERS IN BERLIN—CARL SCHURZ—ILLNESS OF COUNT HENRI VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, June 13.—The *Post* says the officers of the United States squadron have received a most cordial welcome in Berlin from the Prince Imperial and the Chief of the German Admiralty. The American residents are to give a banquet in their honor.

Hon. Carl Schurz will return to America in October. He intends to stay a short time in England.

Count Henri von Arnim is seriously ill at Lausanne.

TRIAL OF WIESINGER FIXED FOR JUNE 15.

LONDON, June 14.—A Vienna telegram to the *Times* says Wiesinger is to be tried on the 15th of June.

### *JAMAICA, W. I.*

HEAVY FORGERIES IN KINGSTON—ESCAPE OF THE FORGER—SCARCITY OF FOOD IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 5.—A series of forgeries of the most daring kind have been perpetrated in Kingston by a clerk in a provision store. The names of some of the leading merchants have been cleverly forged upon drafts, which were discounted, and by an accidental circumstance these were brought to light. Meanwhile, while the magisterial examination was progressing, the forger was admitted to bail, and is believed to have made his escape from the island, disguised as a woman, on board the American three-masted schooner Elizabeth Magee, from Old Harbor. Two other vessels are suspected of carrying him, viz., brigantine J. Bickmore, which sailed for Boston June 1, and the American schooner Lottie Wells, for Philadelphia June 4. Two hundred and fifty dollars are offered for his apprehension, or such information as will lead to it. His name is Reginald S. De Leon. He is very short, has dark hair, rather bushy and curly.

The island is suffering very severely from the effects of the hurricane of November last. Ground provisions are extremely scarce, and for what is procurable, famine prices are demanded. So great is the scarcity of food that the peasantry are selling their next season's coffee crop in anticipation for rice, flour, and other necessaries of life.

### *HON. JOHN C. NEW, UNITED STATES TREASURER.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—Over 100 of the leading citizens of this city, irrespective of party, have tendered Hon. John C. New, recently appointed Treasurer of the United States, a public dinner previous to his departure for Washington to assume his official duties. Among the signers are Senators Morton and McDonald, Gov. Hendricks, the United States, State, and Municipal officers, all the leading bankers and editors, and a large number of the leading business men. Mr. New is of a modest and retiring disposition and declines the compliment, giving as a reason that he has not yet been tried in so responsible a position, and his ability to successfully discharge its duties is unproved.

### *FATALLY INJURED BY A LOAFER.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 13.—Michael Edwards, of the firm of Edwards Brothers, contractors of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad repairs at Shelburne Falls, was fatally injured on Friday evening by a stone thrown by William Fitzgerald. The latter was loafing around the workmen, and when he was ordered from the dirt train he threw a stone at Edwards, who proceeded to punish him. In the mêlée Fitzgerald bit Edwards' thumb nearly off, when the latter retaliated by biting off a piece of Fitzgerald's ear. Fitzgerald then cried for quarter, and was let off, when he threw a heavy stone which struck Edwards on the ear, causing, it is believed, fatal injuries. Edwards comes from Worcester, Mass., and has a wife and several children.

### *ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—Nineteen prisoners escaped from the County Jail this morning through the instrumentality of a young girl who was working out a fine in the jailer's family. She procured the key while the family were in another part of the building, and unlocked the doors, letting nineteen prisoners out before it was discovered that the door was open. Five of the prisoners were recaptured.

### *SUSPENDED PAYMENT.*

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 13.—Charles P. Button, of this city, proprietor of the Newspaper Reading-rooms, Union square, New-York, has suspended payment; liabilities over $55,000. The failure was caused by the long-continued depression in the oil trade and the consequent depreciation in oil securities.

## THE SEVENTEENTH.

### *PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL IN BOSTON.*

OUTLINE OF THE OBSERVANCES AND THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY—AN IMMENSE CROWD EXPECTED AND PREPARED FOR—BUNKER HILL SERMONS YESTERDAY IN THE BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN CHURCHES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, June 13.—After considerable difficulty in arranging all the details, and especially the route of the procession, to the general satisfaction, the programme for Boston's great centennial has at last been completed. The celebration will practically occupy three days instead of one, for it will begin on Tuesday evening with a grand operatic concert in Music Hall by the Marine Band, of Washington, which comes with the Fifth Maryland Regiment. The guests of the city and State will be arriving on that day also, and the authorities of both will have a foretaste of the onerous duties they have taken upon themselves. On Wednesday there is to be a grand Masonic demonstration in honor of the arrival of Richmond Commandery. On Wednesday evening there will be a formal public reception of the invited guests in Music Hall by the Governor and the Mayor, which promises to be one of the most pleasant, if not most imposing, features of the occasion. The city by that time will have put on most of its gala dress in readiness for the exercises of the next day, which begin at the early hour of 5 o'clock with a street parade of the "Antiques and Horribles." Then, in order, come the following:

8 A. M.—Parade of Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, to receive the De Molay Commandery, of Baltimore, and the Richmond Commandery.

8:40 A. M.—Muster of the State Militia on Boston Common, under Brig. Gens. Peirson, Burrell, and Chamberlain, commanding respectively the Second, First, and Third Brigades, and Lieut. Col. Browne commanding Second Company Cadets. The column will form on the parade ground, closed *en masse*, the right resting on the Boylston street entrance. As the division moves from the Common platoons will be formed, taking proper distances, the march being through Boylston, Tremont, and Beacon streets, passing the Commander in Chief in review at the State-house. The troops will then march to the right of the column on Dartmouth street.

9 A. M.—Parade of the Knights of Pythias on their way to Boston.

12 M.—March of the grand procession composed of the State Militia, visiting organizations from other States, Veteran Associations, National, State and City dignitaries, Knights of Pythias, Catholic Temperance societies, Order of United American Mechanics, Grand Army of the Republic Posts, trade organizations, &c.

Dartmouth street will be the basis of formation. From that point the column will move over a route of about six miles, and it is expected to be of such length that the head will reach the end of the route before the rear has started.

It is expected that the exercises in the pavilion will begin about 4 P. M., and will occupy less than two hours. The programme is brief enough to justify this hope. It is as follows:

Introductory prayer by Rev. Rufus Ellis, D. D., Pastor of the First Church of Boston; Anthem, "Prayer Before Battle," Apollo Club, B. J. Long, Director; introductory address by Hon. G. Washington Warren, President of the association; hymn by Charles J. Sprague, Apollo Club; oration, by Charles Devens; loyal song, Apollo Club; ode, selected from several compositions offered, read by Henry Walker; concluding prayer, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston; concluding hymn, Apollo Club; benediction, by Rev. Phillips Brooks.

By this time everybody concerned will probably be tired enough to defer any further celebration to the next century, but Boston does not so intend by any means. For the evening the city is to be brilliantly illuminated, and the scene will undoubtedly be one of the grandest of the occasion. In addition, there will be numerous social entertainments and a grand banquet at the Parker House, given to Secretary Bristow, Gen. Sherman, and other distinguished guests. The literary performance on this occasion will be at least equal to that of the afternoon, and will have the further merit of affording the first examples of impromtu Centennial oratory. This, in outline, is the programme as it has been finally settled, and it will give ample entertainment to the hundreds of thousands who will choke the streets.

That there will be an immense jam is certain. All the hotels, large and small, already have all their rooms engaged, but in some way and by some means Boston will take care of all who come. The visiting organizations will especially be cared for in the best manner, as ample preparations for their entertainment have been made. These are chiefly from Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, and New-York, those from the latter being the last to arrive. There is much regret at this, for the citizens are anxious to have the Seventh Regiment with them before Thursday morning. The short stay of the Old Guard is also greatly regretted.

With all their preparations for the week completed the people of Boston are waiting impatiently for the great day to come. In the meantime they have had some quiet celebration to-day by attending church. In all the churches of Charlestown and in many of those of Boston commemoration sermons were preached. All of these discourses were interesting, some of them were eloquent, and all drew instructive lessons from the event of a hundred years ago, which for the time has excluded everything else from the Boston mind.

It may be added that the curious are already here in force, for the people of the Bunker Hill district were put to some inconvenience to-day by the rush of visitors. The little historic district was fairly crowded with people drawn by the stories that arches had been erected and flags thrown to the breeze, and the city appeared as lively and jubilant as it often was when celebrating the 17th under the old municipality. The monument grounds were the central place of interest, and a force of Policemen was needed to keep back the crowd from injuring the work now in progress on the oration tent. The excitement and interest were increased for the people who attended church by the preaching of Centennial sermons. At the First Baptist, Rev. W. W. Boyd preached on the "Battle of Bunker Hill," at the Bunker Hill Baptist Church Rev. W. O. Holman preached on the "Pile of Stones;" at the Union Methodist Church Dr. Kendig preached on "Civil and Religious Liberty, their Unity and Diversity;" at the Universalist Church Rev. W. F. Stone preached on the "Religious Element in the Revolution;" at the Congregational Church Rev. A. S. Twombly, from the text, "That we may be like all nations;" and at Tremont Temple Dr. Lorimer on "American Citizenship."

THE RICHMOND KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—The Richmond, Va., Commandery of Knights Templar will leave here for the Bunker Hill celebration to-morrow afternoon.

### *OHIO POLITICS.*

FORESHADOWINGS OF A FIERCE STRUGGLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OVER THE FINANCIAL PLANK—DECLARATIONS ON CHURCH AND STATE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—The Democrats of this city and county have held their convention to elect delegates to the State Convention at Columbus, on the 17th. As the County Convention here embraced some of the best Democratic talent in the State its proceedings are interesting as a foreshadowing of the struggle at Columbus over the State platform. The three most important resolutions adopted are as follows:

That gold and silver are the only reliable permanent legal tenders, and we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible into coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by cautious and steady steps in that direction; that we condemn all ecclesiastical interference in the legislative, executive, or educational affairs of the State; there should be no dualism in civil government; that the authority of such civil government shall be paramount in its legislative sphere; that the so-called Adair law, with its invidious discriminations in its application, is antagonistic to common law principles, and thus far, instead of serving the cause of temperance, has been an instrument of oppression and the means for the corrupt extortion of money, and therefore ought to be repealed.

The fight over the financial plank was determined and bitter. The workingmen delegates, representing a large constituency, making a firm stand for more currency, but were overruled by the hard-money men. They submitted angrily, and declare that unless the party favors an increase of currency it can never win another election. There will be a hard fight at Columbus over the finance question. Mr. Thurman is at home with a hard-money platform already drawn up, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* inflation party is rallying the Grangers and workingmen under the banner of Pendletonism. The Catholics are furious over the Cleveland resolutions.

### *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 14—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the lakes, with north-east to south-east winds, and cool, partly cloudy weather. North-west to north-east winds, cool, clear, or partly cloudy weather, have prevailed in the Atlantic States. Stationary barometer, warmer clear weather, and north-east to south-east winds from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf, and falling barometer. North-east winds and warmer partly cloudy weather in the North-west. The rivers have fallen at St. Louis, Vicksburg, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

*For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather.*

For the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States stationary pressure, warmer, clear weather, and south to east winds.

For the Western Gulf States, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling barometer, south-east winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes, stationery or lower pressure; warmer, partly cloudy weather, and south-east winds, with possibly occasional rain on the western lakes.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, south-east winds, falling barometer, warmer cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

The rivers generally fall slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 66° | 59° | 3:30 P. M. | 68° | 66° |
| 6 A. M. | 62° | 54° | 6 P. M. | 66° | 65° |
| 9 A. M. | 64° | 59° | 9 P. M. | 62° | 58° |
| 12 M. | 65° | 62° | 12 P. M. | 59° | 55° |

Average temperature yesterday..........59¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........64°

### *BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.*

In a base-ball match at Providence, R. I., on Saturday, between the New-Havens and the Hartfords, the former scored 3 and the latter 2.

The monument to Rev. Dr. John Quinn was unveiled in St. Mary's Catholic Church in Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon, with appropriate services.

Maggie Marsh, one of the victims of the burning accident on the Hyde Park road, near Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, died last night. Her father's condition is more comfortable to-day.

John H. Race, of Philadelphia, while on a drunken spree at Mauch Chunk, Penn., on Saturday night, shot George Sprowl, of that place. Race was arrested. Sprowl lies in a very critical condition.

John F. Rowe, of West Concord, N. H., committed suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. His wife died on Saturday of diphtheria, and fear of contracting the disease led him to the act.

Dr. T. P. Rogers, one of the most prominent medical practitioners in Louisville, Ky., and for many years a professor in the University of Louisville, died yesterday morning after a protracted illness of cancer of the stomach.

Joseph Patoon, a native of Quebec, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday, at Fall River, Mass., by Jeremiah Cone. The men were fast friends and the accident was through careless handling of a gun not supposed to be loaded.

### *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

It is now estimated that the loss by the fire at the Brilliant Oil Works at Pittsburg, Penn., on Saturday and Saturday night will amount to from $185,000 to $200,000. The insurance, $95,000, is placed in about thirty different companies, home and foreign, the largest amount in any one company not exceeding $3,500. The refinery building proper, with nearly all of the machinery, condensers, agitators, &c., is uninjured. The scene of conflagration was visited to-day by thousands of people.

The fire caused by lightning striking one of the tanks belonging to the United Pipe Line Company at Monterey, Penn., on Friday night, was extinguished on Saturday evening. Twelve thousand barrels of oil were burned, and the total loss is about $20,000.

The woolen mills of Roots & Co. at Connersville, Ohio, were burned about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000; no insurance. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

### *COMMUNISTS IN CHICAGO.*

CHICAGO, June 13.—The Communists and workingmen held a meeting this afternoon in Bohemian Turner Hall to consider the labor question. Speeches of the most inflammatory character were delivered, and the advice was freely tendered by numerous speakers that the laborers should arm themselves, and present a forcible resistance to the encroachments of employers on their rights, and that they should scuttle the incoming vessels before they were unloaded, and thus teach the owners not to trifle with their workmen. Resolutions were adopted extending sympathy to the striking miners of Pennsylvania, and a small contribution was taken up for their benefit; also recognizing the necessity of a suitable platform and organization.

## WASHINGTON.

### *REFORMS INSTITUTED IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.*

OVERHAULING AND ARRANGING THE RECORDS—PIGEON-HOLING LETTERS TO BE STOPPED—ARREST OF A DISHONEST MAIL-CARRIER—DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mr. Jewell is preparing to collect, classify, and arrange chronologically all the records of the Post Office Department. In 1836 nearly all of the records were destroyed by fire. Since that time, as fast as they have accumulated in the different offices and rooms of the department, they have been bundled and stowed away in the basement, though in a somewhat disordered manner, but as well as the limited and inconvenient space would permit. In searching for information concerning the transactions of former years, while it can sometimes be found in a few minutes it not unfrequently requires a half day to find the particular document wanted. As soon as the new rooms are finished in the basement a detail of competent clerks will be made from the different divisions, and all the papers and records so arranged and shelved as to be available at a moment's notice. The inside tier of rooms next to the inner court of the building, will be used for this purpose. Another important improvement has just been inaugurated under the supervision of Chief Clerk Knowlton. The Postmaster General first declared that every letter that was received at his department, no matter how important or how unimportant, should receive a respectful reply at the earliest possible moment. It has been the custom to refer all letters to their proper divisions to receive attention, but no record was kept of the final disposition of them, whether answered or not. It thus became an easy matter for a clerk to pigeon-hole or throw into the waste-basket letters of inquiry or complaint, especially if that clerk had been tampered with by the parties who feared complaints, the parties knowing to which desk it would be referred. Under the new plan all letters are jacketed in a printed blank, which must be filled out and signed, the letters placed on file, and the jacket turned over to the Chief Clerk, when a record is kept of them so that the letters can be found immediately, or some one held responsible for them. It is found that more and better work is accomplished by this than under the old system.

THE RECOVERED SCHILLER MAILS.

Since the publication of the reception of a portion of the Schiller mail at the Post Office Department a large number of letters has been received from different sections of the country making inquiries concerning them. Such letters are useless, as all such matter must go through the Dead Letter Office, when it will be examined in its turn, and if the writer's name can be deciphered upon any letter of value it will be returned to him without necessity for application at the department.

BELGIAN GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Department of State has received a communication from our Minister at Brussels in which it is stated official notice has been given that all articles destined for the American Centennial Exhibition will be taken to Antwerp by all the Belgian roads free of cost.

A THIEVING MAIL-CARRIER ARRESTED.

For several months past registered letters have disappeared on the mail-route to and from this place. Yesterday morning Sylvester Weston, a mail carrier, was arrested by Detective Lewis on a charge of robbing the mail. His dishonest practice was discovered by means of a decoy letter placed in the mail by a detective. He afterward confessed having robbed the mails in this manner for a long time.

THE WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

The Secretary of War, in a private letter from West Point, expresses himself highly pleased with the examination of cadets at the Military Academy. The Law Class, especially, showed great proficiency. Gen. Butler and other legal gentlemen examined them thoroughly, and found them to be well advanced in that branch of their studies. The Secretary takes a great interest in the Military Academy, and it is his desire to have the young men in that institution thoroughly educated, not only in military science, but also in civil law.

THE CUSTOMS BUREAU.

It is said that Mr. Lockwood, present Chief Clerk of the office of Commissioner of Customs, will not be promoted to the position of Deputy Commissioner, as has been reported. It is understood that Senator Cameron is pressing a friend of his from Pennsylvania for the place, on the ground that Pennsylvania has not had a fair distribution of the patronage of that office.

DEDICATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Dominic, a new Catholic church in South Washington, was dedicated to-day by Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, assisted by Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Del.; Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, Va.; Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, Minn.; Very Rev. J. A. Roccoport, Provincial of the Dominican Order in the United States, and a large number of priests. After the dedication, Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Bayley. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Becker. An augmented choir, with full orchestral accompaniment, rendered Von Weber's Mass in G. In the evening solemn Pontifical Vespers was celebrated, and Bishop Gibbons preached. St. Dominic is one of the largest church edifices in this city, having a seating capacity of 1,700. The cost of the building was $250,000.

### *THE WHISKY INDICTMENTS.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—Indictments have been found against five more prominent members of the so-called "Whisky Ring," but the arrests have not yet been made, nor have the names of the parties indicted been made known. It is alleged that evidence against the ring is turning up in unexpected quarters, and that it is very strong and convincing. The reports that the Government has compromised with the members of the ring are emphatically denied by officials, who assert that the prosecution of the parties implicated will be vigorous and determined.

### *SUICIDE OF AN ODD FELLOW.*

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—The dead body of an unknown man, about twenty-six years of age, was found near Forest Hills Cemetery this morning, with a pistol by his side, and a bullet-hole through his head. A note found on his person reads: "I have taken my life because I am tired of it. I hope to be excused for it. I. O. O. F., 293, Copernicus, New-York."

### *ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.*

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 13.—To-day was the first day of Commencement week at the Elmira Female College. This evening the Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the President of the college, Rev. Dr. A. W. Cowles, before a large audience.

### *A DISHONEST GOVERNMENT OFFICER CONVICTED IN FRANCE.*

Adolphe Chasteau, Caissier des Tritres at the Prefecture of the Seine, was convicted May 27 of frauds to the extent of 40,000 francs. He began life as a clerk to a stockbroker, in which post he speculated on the Bourse and lost 80,000 francs, which was paid by his father. After a short time in the Mauritius he returned to Paris, and got an appointment at the Prefecture, being rapidly promoted until his salary reached 8,000 francs. In November, 1870, during the siege, the Prefect was warned that there was a deficit of 200,000 francs in his accounts. Chasteau at first induced the Cashier of another department to advance him that sum, and on this device being discovered he expressed such contrition that his superiors were satisfied with his restitution of the money. During the Commune 1,200 francs in Chasteau's department fell into the hands of the insurgents. He received 120,000 francs shortly afterward from the collectors of the markets, and after the fall of the Commune it was at first supposed that this sum had been also seized, but on the contrary being discovered, he refunded the amount. Some bonds of the Paris Loan being in his charge, he cashed those which were drawn for repayment at par or at a premium, and replaced them by others, thus appropriating 40,000 francs, which belonged to the owners of the bonds. The loss will fall chiefly on his sureties and family. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

### *ACCIDENT TO THE BOSTON EXPRESS.*

TWO PARLOR CARS THROWN FROM THE TRACK—VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, SPEAKER BLAINE, AND MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY ON BOARD—MR. BLAINE SLIGHTLY INJURED.

The express train which left Boston at 3 P. M. Saturday, due at the Grand Central Depot, New-York, at 11:12 P. M., while running at a rapid rate, was thrown from the track near Tremont station, about four miles above Harlem Bridge. The occupants of the two parlor cars felt that the train was off the track by the severe bumping and dragging, which continued with increased violence for more than 150 yards, when both the cars were thrown over, the forward one completely. The baggage and express cars were separated from the others and followed the locomotive, which was also thrown from the track but not upset. In the parlor cars everything was thrown into the greatest confusion, the seats and sofas being all wrenched from their places and falling in a mass with the passengers underneath. It was soon ascertained, however, in both cars that no person was seriously injured, although several of the passengers received bruises and slight cuts. Vice President Wilson, who was in the second of the parlor cars, escaped without any injury whatever. Speaker Blaine, who was in the first car, was thrown violently forward, and a seat or sofa falling upon him caused a severe contusion on the right side, but no bones were broken, and only one slight cut was inflicted. Miss Annie Louise Cary occupied a seat near Mr. Blaine. She escaped with a slight bruise on her right shoulder. The wheels of the car in which Vice President Wilson was were broken and emitted sparks of fire and a volume of smoke as the car rolled over. The windows of the two parlor cars were broken with handspikes and the passengers extricated. The accident was caused by a horse straying on the track. The locomotive proceeded at once to New-York for a wrecking train, but many of the passengers who were uninjured proceeded to the City in the horse cars. Among these was Vice President Wilson. The majority of the passengers, however, waited for the train from New-York, among whom were Mr. Blaine and Miss Cary, who came to the City on the train. Mr. Blaine procuring a carriage at the Grand Central Depot for Miss Cary, who went to the Everett House, and then taking a carriage himself to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he is confined to bed. The doctor says he will be able to leave for home by about Tuesday. Vice President Wilson went to the Hoffman House, where he was waited upon to-day by a large number of friends, who congratulated him on his escape.

### *THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.*

THE DEPARTURE FROM PORTSMOUTH—A SCENE TO BE REMEMBERED.

The following appears in the London *Times* of May 31:

The Arctic expedition of 1875, the object of such general interest and solicitude, and upon which so many national hopes are concentrated left Portsmouth on its adventurous voyage at 4 o'clock precisely on Saturday last. The multitudes who assembled at Portsmouth to witness the sailing of Capt. Nares and his brave companions, and the unparalleled enthusiasm with which they were received, indicate pretty clearly that a true chord has been struck, and that the sympathies of all, from the Queen downward, go with them. There was little to see. The spectators made the show. Two small vessels leaving their anchorage and sailing slowly to the eastward do not constitute of themselves a spectacle to attract an immense crowd from all parts. But underlying all was the consciousness that the crews were about to enter upon a battle with nature in her sternest aspects, and that it was for the honor of the country that this should be so.

The Lords of the Admiralty had taken their departure at 12:20, and the day being a departmental holiday the yard was strictly closed to all but the friends of the crews. It was felt that the parting sorrow of brave men should not be broken in upon by the intrusion of a mob. And it was no ordinary parting which was about to ensue between the devoted crews and those they held dear. Portsmouth is accustomed to the domestic severances which occur on the departure of ships for distant stations. These are the sad but inevitable concomitants of a sailor's life, and for which they are prepared. But the Alert and Discovery were on the point of sailing whither no letter could reach them and whence no news could be received. For three years or so the officers and men would be as absolutely cut off from the world of the living as if they were dead. The ships lay, with steam up and their bows already in the stream, ready to start. They had signaled from the mizenmasts for "permission to part company," an "affirmative" response was fluttering from the Duke of Wellington close at hand, and a hawser was all that connected them with the shore. On the neighboring jetties the relatives and friends were assembled to bid the explorers good-bye. It was noticed that there were few ladies present. There were some weeping wives belonging to the blue-jackets clinging about the ships; but as the vessels had been open to the relatives of the crews from early morning, the wives and sweethearts of those on board had already taken their last farewell. As the hour of sailing approached, the stillness in the crowded harbor became positively oppressive. At last 4 o'clock sounded from the Dockyard clock, and with the very first stroke the two ships moved from the jetties. The transfiguration which thereupon ensued was startling and overpowering. So intently had the eyes of the spectators been directed upon the ships that no one seemed aware of the pictorial accessories of the scene, but with the actual starting of the expedition everything appeared to spring into life. The decks of the noble ships that lined the jetties, the yards, and ratlines of the men-of-war in the stream, and the shores on both sides, were clad with people. "Good-bye and best wishes for your success" was signaled from the flag-ship. "Thanks and farewell" was signaled back, and as the Alert and the Discovery, piloted by the Fire Queen, with Admirals Elliot and McClintock and Capt. Sullivan on board, and accompanied by the Heather Bell and other steamers, sailed down the harbor channel, such cheers upon cheers rent the air as were never before heard in Portsmouth. The rigging of the St. Vincent training ship presented a sight that will not be easily forgotten. It was a dense, unbroken, living mass that extended from the bulwarks and covered the topmost sky gear, and the roar which the lads gave forth as the vessels passed was heard far above the general diapason. Indeed, the excitement communicated itself to the crews of the Expedition, for soon some adventurous seamen clambered to the mastheads and skylarked upon the verge of the yardarms, while Capts. Nares and Stephenson, Commander Markham (who is accompanied to Disco by his brother, Mr. Clements Markham,) and the other officers acknowledged the plaudits of the multitude from the bridge. Turning up the eastward channel to the Spit buoy, the scene that met the eyes of the crews was truly unique, and rendered the similar scenes that were presented at the same spot on the visits of the Sultan and the Shah colorless by comparison. Not only were the piers crowded to suffocation, but the sloping foreshore from the Round Tower to beyond the Breakwater opposite Southsea Castle displayed an unbroken mass of waving hats and fluttering handkerchiefs. Every square inch of shingle down to the water's edge was covered, the outer boundary of the crowd being defined by a red fringe of soldiers, the sounds of whose bands playing "Auld Lang Syne" were only faintly heard upon the water. Those who have witnessed the race-course at Epsom on the Derby Day assert that it falls far short of the scene of Saturday. The water, too, was covered with all manner of craft, from private yachts, heeling under a spread of canvas, to the smallest cockle-shell, which it seemed to be an absolute tempting of Providence to take out to sea. The day was dull and hazy, but the wind, which blew from the north-east, was highly propitious for the expedition. Had it blown from the westward the results would have been serious, for while the Alert was submerged fifteen feet at the fore and sixteen feet aft, the draught of the Discovery was fifteen feet and seventeen feet. The Valorous, which got under way from Spithead on the appearance of the ships, and followed them at a respectful distance, was still more deeply laden. As the breeze freshened, the courses were set, jibs and flying jibs were run up, topsails and topgallant sails were bent, and the ships made rapid progress through the water. The last to leave the Alert was the little daughter of the Captain, who, after being tenderly embraced by her father, was deposited in the pilot's gig and brought back by Mr. Harding. The Admirals waved the ships a last good-bye at St. Helen's, and gradually the accompanying gun-boats, yachts, and launches parted company, after giving the crews a last cheer and receiving in some instances small bouquets of flowers as parting gifts from those on board. The last that was seen of the two ships from the shore was as they rounded the low-lying point at Bembridge, at the extreme eastern corner of the island, with the Valorous a considerable distance in their wake. The animated and excited scenes which the explorers had just witnessed must frequently flash across their minds when pursuing their toilsome journey through the boundless solitudes of the Pole.

## POPULAR SUMMER RESORTS.

### *AN EARLY SEASON AT SARATOGA.*

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE GRAND UNION HOTEL—DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW WING—SOME OF THE PRESENT AND EXPECTED GUESTS.

*From our Own Correspondent.*

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Thursday, June 10, 1875.

During the past few weeks there has been such a hard fight here between Summer and Winter for the ascendancy that Spring has been entirely exterminated, and a fortnight or so ago a sudden transition took place from cold north-easterly winds to the soft breezes of Summer, which season has gained the upper hand at last, and has insisted, with irresistible arguments, that the good people of Saratoga have had quite enough of cold weather for four or five months to come. I learn that for several weeks it has been very warm here, the thermometer having been over 80° in the shade. It is now a little cooler, and a steady settling of the weather appears to have taken place. Blue skies and light breezes are the order of the day, although it is still a little chilly after sunset. Fortunately for Saratoga the little misunderstanding between Winter and Summer has caused no falling off in the average number of visitors at this time of the year. Indeed, quite the contrary has been the result, although there is no good reason to account for it. In the course of conversation last evening with a gentleman who has resided here for the last nine or ten seasons, I was assured that the season here is much further advanced than is usual so early in June. My informant added that during the months of April and May a marked increase in the number of guests at the hotel, as compared with past years, was noticed everywhere in the town. There are numerous indications that the season, if it cannot be said to have already commenced, is just upon the eve of doing so. On the arrival of the cars at the railroad depot numerous piles of baggage suddenly appear upon the platform. Brown, iron-bound Saratoga trunks—large enough to call forth a deep sigh from *paterfamilias* when he thinks what the contents have cost him—are dragged toward the express wagons or the baggage-room, their owners following them laden with hand-bags, umbrellas, and walking-sticks, which tell one plainly enough that they are going to make a stay of some duration at the Springs, and are not mere casual visitors. On leaving the depot one is saluted with cries of "Grand Union!" "'Mer'can 'Ouse!" "'Nited States!" "Cla'ndon!" "Congress 'All!" &c., while the hackmen are on the alert to pick up the aristocratic visitors who prefer taking a carriage to riding to their destination in the hotel 'bus. Another sign that the season is about commencing is the activity of the newsboys, who are running here, there, and everywhere, with copies of the *Daily Saratogian*, making a special point of announcing that the copies of the papers they have for sale contain a "c'rect list of the latest 'rivals."

Of course, there is not one tithe of the bustle and activity here which may be expected a month hence, but I call attention to what little there is, to bear out the statement that Saratoga is not suffering any ill effects from the general backwardness of the season throughout the State. These are the first impressions after having been in the town for a few hours only. Later on, I must deal with what the prospects are for a full season. The whole of the hotels have either completed their arrangements for the reception of their Summer guests, or are still hard at work, giving employment to a whole army of painters, glaziers, upholsterers, paper-hangers, and others, who are straining every nerve to complete the process of renovation which the hotels are undergoing. I must content myself with furnishing in this letter a description of the alteration which has taken place in the Grand Union Hotel, the leading house here, or at least one of the leading houses. This property belongs to Mr. A. T. Stewart. Since last Fall an entirely new wing has been added, and it is to this wing I wish to call attention. The house has been leased for the last four seasons by Messrs. J. H. Breslin & Co., of the Gilsey House and Metropolitan Hotel, New-York. People who know the elegant and palatial style of the Grand Union will hardly credit that it was possible to add to the decoration or appointments of the house; but the more than handsome style in which the new wing has been fitted up proved the possibility of adding to what was supposed to be perfection in hotel decorations and arrangements for the comfort of visitors. The house has undergone a thorough renovation; the services of painters, paper-hangers and other artisans have been everywhere called into requisition, and it is difficult to realize the fact that the entire hotel is not just opened for the first time. I did not spend more than half an hour in what may be called the old building, but while there I was shown many points of interest, one of which was the ice-cream room, in which ices are made by machinery. There are three engines for pumping and other purposes, and during the height of the season nearly four tons of coal per day are consumed in the boilers. In the kitchen I inspected a patent broiler, made by Messrs. Du Parguet & Huot, of New-York. This broiler is worked by a connection with one of the engines, and is a curiosity in its way, as cooking steaks and chops by machinery is certainly an invention of a somewhat novel character. But now for the new wing, with a few words descriptive of the alterations in the office &c., as we pass through the centre door of the hotel and cross the spacious hall. The Grand Union faces on Broadway, and runs north and south, fronting in an easterly direction. Washington street runs down at right angles from Broadway, at the northern end of the hotel, and it is between this street and the old building that the new wing has been erected. This wing, therefore, forms part of the front of the house facing Broadway, as well as that portion of the building facing toward Washington street. Entering the hotel by the centre door, on Broadway, the office is immediately to the right, on one side of the hall, which is tiled with white and colored marble. The office fittings are of maple, red wood, and black walnut, the counter being a superb slab of white marble. All of these fittings are new, and are well worth notice. In the centre of the marble slab, inclosed in a diamond, is carved the monogram of the hotel, "G. U. H.," surrounded with the name of the Rutland Marble Company, of Vermont, by whom the stone has been furnished. A large and handsomely japanned safe has been fixed in this part of the house, the ornamentation of which is beautifully executed. Upon the opposite side of the hall is an office which corresponds in size with that already described, and is also elaborately fitted up with elegant woods and white marble. This office is used for postal purposes, and in the centre is the hotel "annunciator." When it is remembered that the Grand Union contains no less than 800 rooms, and can furnish accommodations for more than 15,000 guests, it can well be imagined that this "annunciator" is no trifling affair. The hall, upon the north and south of which the general office and post office are respectively situated, contains numerous iron columns, which support the upper portion of the building. These columns are of iron, painted white, and ornamented with festoons of gilt flowers and leaves. At a convenient height from the ground gaseliers, with numerous crystal pendants, are fixed to each column, and add greatly to the general effect.

Crossing the hall, and turning to the right, the new wing is entered. At the back of the general office is a private office, with handsome plate-glass windows looking toward Broadway. This room is paneled with walnut and tiled with Vermont marble in slabs of different colors. It contains a new Herring safe. Next to the private office is a cigar counter; then comes a ladies' reception room, and then a baggage elevator. There is an entrance to the hotel from Broadway at this point, so that visitors can go at once across the hall leading north along the new wing to another elevator, which communicates with the upper portion of the

building. This elevator is made of walnut, with maple, by way of decoration, inlaid in panels. The hall is tiled with dark-colored slate and white Vermont marble, in square tiles, the dark slate forming about one fourth of the area. The pillars supporting the staircase, which is close to the elevator, are painted in imitation of variegated marble, and the pedestals are inlaid with dark-colored marble. Between the entrance from Broadway, facing the elevator, and Washington street, is a row of stores, which are being fitted up as fast as the workmen can possibly put the fittings in their proper places. The corner store will be reserved for Mr. Stewart, who will open it very soon. The plate glass windows in these stores are very handsome, being about eighteen feet by seven, as near as I could judge, but I was unable to get the exact dimensions.

Between the back of these stores and the piazza to the rear of the house the gentlemen's reading-room is placed. It is paved entirely with white marble and will be handsomely furnished. The reading-room opens upon the piazza, passing along which to the right, toward Washington street, the bar is reached. This room is said to be the handsomest of its kind in Saratoga, and I think "in the world" might almost be added. Besides the entrance from the main building there is a door opening upon Washington street. The bar counter is made of unpolished black walnut, with a panelling of highly polished French walnut. The back is fitted with handsome mirrors in carved walnut frames. The whole of the appointments of the room are elegant in the extreme. It is lighted with six handsome gaseliers, each with four burners. Four additional lights are behind the counter, at the back of which the wine-room is situated. The flooring is of white Vermont marble, set in squares, interspersed with which are slabs of dark red slate. A door from the bar leads directly into the billiard-room, which is under the management of Mr. J. G. Swanton, who is furnished with a small suite of rooms adjoining the department under his charge. The billiard-room is furnished with nine tables, one of which is reserved for pool. The pool-table and another to match are handsomely inlaid with silver maple. Four of the other tables are constructed of California maple, inlaid with rosewood and ebony. Another pair of tables are made of rosewood and a handsome light-colored wood, and the centre table is of redwood and walnut. There are nine walnut cue-racks in different parts of the room. A private cue-rack is added, which is an elaborate piece of workmanship, made of American and French walnut. The bar was only opened yesterday, and the billiard-room but very recently, so that the private cue-rack has not yet been filled up, but I noticed a cue bearing the name of Col. A. Haywood occupying the place of honor; so it is but fair to presume that the owner will put in an appearance here shortly. There is a wainscotting some three feet in height around the billiard-room, made of walnut inlaid with oak. This room is tiled with squares of white Vermont marble and dark-brown slate. The tables and fittings come from the manufactory of H. W. Collender, of New York.

The upper portion of the new wing is devoted to suites of apartments, consisting of a parlor and three bed-rooms, with bath-rooms attached. Above the third floor are bed-rooms with bath-room only. There are, in all, about 250 rooms in the new wing. At the further end of the wing are eighteen cottage suites, which are handsomely furnished and communicate with the main building by electric bells Every room in the house is now fitted with these useful articles. The basement of the new wing is occupied by a gentlemen's lavatory, &c., and is handsomely fitted with walnut and white marble.

There are over a hundred guests occupying the Grand Union at the time of writing, although there are many parts of the house where the workmen are still busily occupied in renovating. In another fortnight things will be in proper shape. Before leaving I walked round the piazza, which extends round the hotel. Crossing under the shade of the maples which are growing in profusion in the garden, I glanced into the handsome ball-room, the interior of which presented a perfect chaos, as it has been turned into a sort of hospital for disabled furniture, and for furniture which has been stored there until the rooms are ready for it. Hundreds of chairs, tables, sofas, settees, washstands, bureaus, cornices, mirrors, bedsteads, wardrobes, work-tables, &c., were piled up in confused heaps, and in various parts of the room upholsterers' men were hard at work re-covering furniture and attending to repairs.

I understand that the grounds are under the care of Pollard, of Central Park notoriety. It is a pity that there are not more flowers about the place. I am told there are rarely any flowers to be seen in the garden of the Grand Union. Surely this is a mistake, and one which should be rectified at as early a date as possible. The fixed rate of charge per day is $5, but a reduction to $28 per week is made if visitors remain for more than six days, and, I believe, a slight reduction beyond this figure can be made by special arrangement.

The following is a list of New-York residents who have engaged suites of rooms at the hotel for the season:

Mrs. S. K. Green and daughter, Mrs. D. W. Gillette, Mrs. E. Faile and family, C. A. Davidson and family, W. H. Vermilye and family, Mr. Lewis and family, Mr. Leach and family, Mr. Spang and family, K. Jessup and wife, T. Cuyler and family Mr. Moller and family, T. W. Palmer and family, H. Brady and wife, Mrs. Routh and family, C. H. Christmas and family, J. B. Thomas and family, W. Edelston and family, M. Cashman and family, H. D. Polthemus and wife, C. A. Cheever and family, H. W. Sanford, James Miller and family, Dr. Gorley and family, Mrs. T. Polthemus and family, T. J. Hoyt and wife, J. W. Brittan and family, C. E. Upton and wife, A. B. Wood and family, S. Wray and family. Besides the above, Mr. R. M. McCauhie and family, of Troy, have engaged rooms, as also have Washington Lee and wife, Gov. Curtin and family, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Rutter and family.

The Columbia crew are expected here this week. They will put up at the Grand Union. A committee of the Saratoga Regatta Association has been appointed to meet them.

I must leave any remarks upon the other hotels and their visitors for my next.

## *ADDITIONAL NEWPORT GOSSIP.*

### REDUCTION OF PRICES—OTHER PROMINENT VISITORS—THE TRIP FROM NEW-YORK.

*From our Own Correspondent.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, June 10, 1875.

There appears to be a tendency on the part of hotel proprietors at several of the leading watering-places in America to reduce their charges this season, and Newport is not an exception to this rule, for Messrs. Weaver & Bates, of the Ocean House, are talking of lowering their figure for boarders from $4 50 per day to $4. This will be a step in the right direction, and will probably be followed up by additional custom during the season. As I mentioned in my first letter, the only other hotel here of any importance is the Aquidneck a very much smaller house than the Ocean. The rate at the Aquidneck is $4 per day, and some people may be led to suppose that, as this house stands next to the Ocean in importance, it will be compelled to follow suit in the matter of reducing charges. This does not follow, however, for the smaller house is exclusively a private hotel, and is patronized by people who wish to avoid the hurry and bustle of the Ocean House, and who would be quite as unlikely to reside at the larger hotel as the guests of that house would be to participate in the quiet life at the Aquidneck, which is merely a "cottage" on a large scale. When I use the term "cottage," the word is of course applied in the sense in which it is used in Newport, where many houses which bear that name are fully entitled to the designation of "villa," and some few might well be called "mansions." There is more in the term "cottage" than appears at first sight. Visitors here want to live in as retired a manner as possible, and a "cottage by the sea" sounds much more like a quiet Summer retreat than it would under the name of a "villa facing the ocean." Of course it is necessary that a man should have a handsome income to keep up an elegant cottage on Bellevue avenue or any of the leading thoroughfares; but it is at the same time a mistake to suppose that a Summer residence in Newport is for people with large incomes, and for this part of the community only. A residence during the Summer months at either of the hotels is not so expensive as at other watering-places in the United States, where the regular charge per day is at least $5 during the season. Besides this, there are numerous cottagers here who take in boarders at charges varying from $12 to $20 per week. The difference in these charges is more in the quantity and quality of the board supplied than in the appointments of the rooms occupied. Mr. Ford, of the firm of Hazard & Ford, who are well-known real estate agents here, assured me the other day that very comfortable board could be obtained for $12 to $15 per week, while there are many cottages, even in fashionable thoroughfares like Bellevue avenue, Washington street, &c., where, to quote Mr. Ford's own words, "positively elegant" board can be obtained for $18 to $20 weekly. These prices speak favorably for Newport, when contrasted with the charges at Niagara, Saratoga, the White Mountains, &c.

I understand that Mr. Watts Sherman (Duncan, Sherman & Co.) intends erecting a house on the Cliffs this Summer. Messrs. Gambrill & Richards, of New-York, are the architects. The residence will be a very handsome one, and will be commenced without loss of time, as it is intended to complete it before the Winter. Mr. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, is also about to become a resident at Newport. This gentleman is building a house at Ochre Point.

Among the Consular representatives of foreign Governments at New-York who intend residing here for the Summer, are Mr. Havemeyer, the German Consul, and Mr. H. Friket, the Austrian Consul General. These two gentleman have taken a cottage on Bellevue avenue from Mrs. P. Stevens, of New-York, who owns other property in the neighborhood, and is expected here in the Fall, being at present absent in Europe.

The Slocumb estate, on Kay street, was recently purchased by Mr. A. S. Macomb, of New-York, for $17,000.

Richardson Cottage, Catherine street, has been purchased by Mr. Frank Squire, also of New-York, for $17,500. These two gentlemen, with their families, will occupy the houses mentioned for the Summer. Commander Manley, his wife, and family, are at the Aquidneck. This officer will shortly proceed to the torpedo station on Goat Island. It is expected that Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman will occupy a suite of rooms at the Ocean House. Twenty thousand dollars was recently paid for the cottage on Ayrault street, belonging to Rev. J. White. Mr. R. Forsyth, of New-York, was the purchaser, and he is now residing upon the property.

In addition to the names of cottage-owners who intend spending the summer here, I have obtained the following since my last: T. Appleton, of Boston, Catherine street; Dr. E. L. Cunningham, Boston, Catherine street; Gen. Warren, United States Army, Thames street; Mrs. S. F. Ames, Boston, Bateman's Point; Frederick Barker, of Providence, Paradise road; William Barker, of Providence, will occupy the adjoining house; William Whittaker, of Providence, Paradise road, P. Schuyler, Bellevue avenue. Taking everything into consideration there is a fair prospect of the season at Newport being a good one, and the ocean drive will not long wear the melancholy appearance which it does at present. In the visitors' list should appear the names of Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and wife, who arrived from Europe a few days ago. The Colonel is well known as a good hand with the "ribbons," and it is probable that some noticeable teams will be driven in and out of the carriage drive of his villa on Harrison avenue. I went round the ocean drive yesterday, and was forcibly struck with the dullness of the fashionable carriage thoroughfare at this season of the year. I met three vehicles only; one a hired carriage from the Aquidneck, the others dry goods carts. Judging from appearances, about one-third of the houses are already occupied, but while the fogs last, and until fashion gives permission for the season to commence, the visitors keep in doors as much as possible.

The Fall River Line is a decidedly comfortable route for vistors from New-York. The Summer steamers, the Providence and Bristol, are now running. They start from New-York every evening at 5 o'clock, and reach Newport soon after 3 o'clock the next morning. The only inconvenient part of traveling in this way is having to get up very early in the morning, but that is far preferable to the dusty ride in the cars, to say nothing of the delightful scenery to be met with along the shores of the Sound, and the excellent music provided on board. These two boats have undergone some repairs since last season. The flooring of the main decks in front of the principal cabin on each steamer has been relaid, and the interiors have undergone a thorough renovation. The repairs to each boat have cost over $70,000. The lace curtains alone for the two amounted to a cost of $5,000. While these expenses have been undertaken in the interests of the "upper ten" of the passengers by this line, the comforts of the steerage people have also been looked after, as the space in the bows which was last season occupied by freight, is now reserved for the accommodation of deck passengers.

## *PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM FIRE AT SEA.*

Yesterday afternoon, says the London *Standard* of June 10, a number of gentlemen connected with shipping interests were present on board the steamtug Renown, off Greenhithe, for the purpose of witnessing experiments demonstrative of the capabilities of the pyroletor, or fire destroyer, patented by Messrs. Harris & Paton, of Glasgow. A barge of between forty and fifty tons burden was fitted up for the occasion so as to form a hold 30 feet long by 8 feet wide, and about 10 feet deep, lined with sheet iron, and covered at the top by extemporized hatchways, which, however, were far from being air-tight, and consequently to that extent unfavorable to the success of the experiments. Along the entire length and width of the hold cotton waste-shavings, and small wood saturated with oil and naphtha, were placed to the depth of about two feet, and ignited on a given signal, within two minutes of which dense volumes of flame and smoke issued from the open hatchways. The hatchways were then battened down, and the apparatus being set to work, the flames were completely extinguished within four minutes. The pyroletor, by means of which this result was effected, is a small pump, which draws from tubs placed on each side of it simultaneous supplies of muriatic acid and a solution of bicarbonate of soda and water. Both mixtures then meet in a generator, and instantaneously pass into a separator, whence dry carbonic acid gas is evolved, and passes through fixed pipes to the *locale* of the fire, which it speedily suppresses. The apparatus is worked by four men, and can be easily moved or fixed so as to communicate with the different holds or sections of a vessel, and it is computed that three and one-half per cent. of the carbonic acid gas introduced into any cubic space where a fire is raging, will be sufficient to extinguish it. The proportion of chemicals required to be carried is one pound of each per tonnage measurement, which for a ship, say of 1,200 tons burden, would cost from £20 to £30. The chief merit of the invention is that a fire can be readily extinguished by dry gas, and without the smallest injury to the cargo. It can also be used as a water engine for washing the decks, &c. The experiments yesterday, which were conducted under the personal superintendence of Dr. R. C. Mofat, were in every sense successful. A gentleman officially connected with the Board of Trade was present, and it was resolved to lay the result before Government, with the view of its adoption in emigrant and trading vessels.

## *RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES A GROUND FOR DIVORCE.*

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: It is rare that divorce courts are called on to grant separation on the ground of religious differences. Such a case is now before the tribunal of Paris. M. Borel, ex-Director of the General Omnibus Company here, married Mlle. Aloyse Saladin, in 1863. M. Borel is a Protestant, and so was his wife when he married her. For many years they lived a happy life, and were blessed with five children. Eventually they lost two of their children, and Mm. Borel, in the anguish of her grief, sought the consolations of the Church. At this period she got into the hands of her Catholic friends, who worked upon her mind, and succeeded in converting her to the Roman Catholic faith. At first she kept the secret from her husband; but M. Borel, finding the house flooded with Catholic tracts and pamphlets, suspected something wrong, questioned his wife, and she then confessed all. He tried to bring her back to the Protestant belief, but failed, and she became a most ardent and extravagant bigot. The doctors declared she was suffering from mania, and required special treatment. M. Borel wanted her put into a *maison de santé*, but her family objected, and he then sent her to his chateau in Switzerland, and declared that he would not receive her into his house until she had abjured Catholicism. This she still refused to do, and has now brought an action for separation. The Public Prosecutor has pronounced against the suit, and it is probable the court will do likewise.

## *A SUBSTITUTE FOR PENS.*

A machine for writing spoken words has been invented by M. H. Huppinger. The *Revue Industrielle* describes the machine as being about the size of the hand. It is put in connection with the vocal organs—the instrument recording their movements upon a moving band of paper in dots and dashes. The person to whom the instrument is attached simply repeats the words of the speaker after him inaudibly. This lip language is then faithfully written out.

# CAPTAIN BOYTON'S SWIM.

## *AN EXCITING TRIP ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.*

### THE SWIMMER AS SEEN FROM THE STEAMER—HIS COURAGE AND DETERMINATION—THE ENTHUSIASM WHICH WELCOMED HIM—A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN.

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

FOLKESTONE, England, Saturday, May 29, 1875.

Long before this will reach you the ocean cable will have informed you of the wonderful success of Capt. Paul Boyton. The feat of swimming across the English Channel from France to England has been accomplished by an American. It only remains for me to give the details of the wonderful voyage. The distance, as the crow flies, if it flies at all, is from point to point twenty-one miles; but as the Captain swam it was not less than forty miles. The performance was witnessed by a large number of press representatives, a few distinguished naval and scientific persons, two members of Parliament, and the Prefect of the Department of Calais. The English party were assembled at Folkestone by midnight of the 27th, after which the steam-ship Prince Ernest, with all on board, proceeded at once to cross the Channel. At the beginning it was a jolly crowd; but before long a sicker lot of passengers were seldom seen on salt water. The ship steamed rapidly across, heading for Cape Grisnez light-house, a point about eighteen miles above Boulogne, and about seven miles below Calais. It is, according to the chart, the point nearest to English soil of the entire French coast. Capt. Boyton was already on shore. He had on Thursday afternoon swam from Boulogne to Cape Grisnez, in the presence of a delegation from the French Humane Society, and of numerous distinguished persons. At that time he went into the water at 2 o'clock P. M., and left it at 6:30 P. M. He ate a supper of lamb chops, toast and tea, and went immediately to bed.

The Prince Ernest, with our party on board, arrived off the French coast at 2:30 o'clock Friday morning. Our arrival was announced by the firing of three rockets and the display of a strong blue light aft. The answer was soon sent us. Two rockets were sent aloft, and then a red light illumined the rocky shore, and gave us warning of the danger of attempting to make a landing. A few seconds later two more rockets were sent up by the shore party, this being the signal agreed upon to let us know if the Captain was in perfect form. Meantime a ship's boat had been lowered, and Mr. M. P. Boyton, the Captain's brother, and your correspondent started to go ashore. The Prince Ernest lay off land about one mile, but the strong-armed sailors soon brought us over the distance, and we were soon nearing the breakers. But it was impossible for us to land. The officer in charge, a seaman of many years' standing, said he dare not attempt to do so. The waves rolled over us and dashed upon the adjacent rocks, and upon the short stretch of sandy beach in furious strife. It was with extreme difficulty that we could put about to return to the steamer. Seeing that it was not possible for us to come to him, the brave Captain prepared at once to come to us. His dress was quickly inflated, and then he plunged into the furious waters. Twice was he hurled back upon the beach; the third attempt was successful, and his voyage was commenced. It was precisely 3 o'clock in the morning. The rugged cliffs were already reflecting the coming dawn. The revolving light at Cape Griesnez sent out its occasional warnings, and presently had disappeared. Those who had glasses were striving to make out the American, but as yet the distance was too great and the waves too high to witness his endeavors. The moon was fast disappearing behind a heavy bank of clouds, the golden lights of the rising sun were creeping above the rocky hills, the storm-tossed sea dashed angrily against the coast, the steamer beat idly about—all eyes were turned toward the spot where he was known to be. Then a salute of cannon was fired by a detachment of French artillery; and if our hearty huzzas in response failed to reach the ears of those on shore it was no fault of ours.

### THE BOAT-RIDE OF THE FRENCH JOURNALISTS.

The sun was shining brightly, and the entire scene was illuminated. Already we could see the gallant Captain making his way toward the steamer. Slowly we beat up toward him, and then we welcomed him with hearty cheers. In reply he blew his fog-horn, and then he commenced to scold at us. There was on shore, said he, a large party of French journalists, the Prefect of the department, representatives of the Humane Society, and others, and these he demanded should be taken on board without delay. "It is impossible for me to land a boat," shouted our Captain in reply. "Then if you do not go after them I myself will go back. They have come a long way to witness my swim; I have promised them they shall be taken on the steamer, and unless you send a boat off I shall at once return to France." Thus spake Capt. Boyton to the English Captain; but his words were of no avail. It was too dangerous, so the "skipper" said, to attempt a landing, nor would he risk the lives of his men. Half an hour later Capt. Boyton signaled that he wanted to speak the steamer. When we had come near to him, he said he had left his sail on shore, and this he must have, else he could never possibly prove successful. He demanded that a boat be sent after his sail and some other traps, and that as many as possible of the Frenchmen should be brought on board. Looking toward the shore, we saw a boat put off despite the raging waves. Four men only were in that boat—three passengers and a brave seaman whom they had induced to make the attempt. We watched the boat struggling through the breakers; we saw it riding in safety upon the billows; it neared us, and presently her dripping passengers were lifted on board the Prince Ernest. Then the English journalists and two doctors of medicine mutinied, and told the Captain that it was a shame English sailors should be outdone in bravery by Frenchmen. There was a call for volunteers, a hearty response, a boat was lowered, and the gentlemanly crew pulled manfully for land. She made the trip in safety, and in a short time our number on board had been increased by the Prefect and by the representatives of *Figaro* and the *Moniteur*. The artist for *Figaro* had thoughtfully brought with him the sail, and it was soon handed down the ship's side to the Captain.

For two or three hours the wind was dead against a successful passage. A ship's boat was piloting the Captain, but it was impossible for him to make headway against the stiff breeze prevailing. Consequently he was compelled to strike up the coast, his course being north north-east for a considerable distance. Nothing of interest occurred for some time. It was one continuous struggle against the waves and wind. The steamer kept as near to him as possible, so that those on board could see his every movement. Those who were not sick appeared to take delight in watching him. As a matter of fact only a very few were thus amused, and to complete the record it may be well to state that THE TIMES correspondent was one of the first to sicken. By and by the weather began to thicken, the fog was spreading, and fears were entertained that a severe storm was going to set in. The Captain signaled the steamer, and when we had closed upon each other, he said: "If it storms heavily look out for yourselves, but don't you dare to take me from the water. Leave me alone, for I shall reach the English coast or perish in the attempt." Those who could cheered these brave words, and those who couldn't "fed the fishes." The clouds passed away to the left of us, the sun shone again, the wind went down, and all fear of a storm was over.

### WATCHING THE SWIMMER.

In the afternoon steamers and sailing-vessels from the English shore approached us. The mail steamer from Dover had gone out of its way to give her passengers an opportunity of witnessing the Captain's performance. The Victoria, a large steamer, laden with hundreds of Folkestone people and a brass band, joined the Ernest, and continued with us for several miles. Smaller craft, such as pilot and fishing boats, became so numerous that fears were entertained for the Captain's safety; and it was only by repeated warnings were the excited skippers prevented from running him down. When the Varne was reached the Victoria left us, and was soon far out of sight. We were now nearing the flood tide, and great care had to be taken lest it should carry Capt. Boyton far above Dover, and out to sea again. His knowledge of the sea stood him in good need, and he determined to knock about for safety. He changed his course from north-west by north to north north-east, lowered his sail, and used his oar but little. At 4:30 o'clock he took his first refreshments. He had eaten nothing the livelong day, nor since his lamb-chop supper of the night before. A cup of tea and a small beef sandwich were sent to him, which he soon disposed of. He then lit a cigar, smoked it, chatted awhile with those on board the Prince Ernest, and thus, having killed time sufficiently, proceeded once more on his way to English soil. The flood tide was setting in with terrific force, and he had all he could do to prevent himself from being taken along with it. His sail was set, and his arms kept that double-headed paddle incessantly at work. It was suggested that a line be given him, and that a boat should pull him down the Channel a distance sufficient to enable him to make the shore in safety, but he indignantly spurned the advice. He wanted no assistance, and he repeated his intention to go ashore unaided or perish in the attempt. At 10 o'clock in the evening the Dover life-boat came alongside, and in the name of the Royal National Life-boat Institution welcomed the Captain. An hour later a four-oared galley belonging to the Cinque Ports Yacht Club came off and also welcomed Boyton on behalf of the club and the inhabitants of Dover. These demonstrations of sympathy in his experiment without doubt did much to cheer the Captain in his work, and he seemed to paddle on with renewed vigor. The tedious hours rolled by, and, independently of tide and currents, the Captain "paddled his own canoe." We now found ourselves under the cliffs on which flashed the South Foreland Light. Three small boats, carrying lights to show him the route, were piloting him on his course. Already dawn was breaking. The white cliffs reflected the coming of another day. The horizon grew more and more distinct. Bright lights began to shine upon the cliffs, and bonfires blazed at the base of the rocky hills. Rockets were ascending and cannons were thundering their welcome. The sixty odd representatives of the press and the score or more of distinguished guests were given an opportunity of witnessing the final result by the kindness of Capt. Dane, who steamed as close to the shore as possible for that purpose. Thousands of persons were assembling on the summit of the white cliffs, and their hearty cheers came sounding over the waves a pleasant welcome to the American. A small boat was sent ashore to ascertain the best spot for the landing, and then, at 2:38 o'clock, the Captain paddled through the surf and walked ashore. He walked along the beach for a few yards, then got into a piloting boat and was brought back to the steamer, where he was enthusiastically received, all pressing around him and eagerly expressing our congratulations at the result of his venture. The steamer was quickly headed for Folkestone, Capt. Boyton was resting in the cabin, and presently we were all once more safe on land again. Arrived at the hotel, the Captain was examined by Dr. Howard, of New-York, and Dr. Diver, who reported his condition to be most favorable, although he was, of course, considerably exhausted by the fatigues of the previous day and night. His face is badly excoriated by the exposure to sun and wind, and his hands are blistered by the constant handling of the paddle.

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FEAT.

Thus was accomplished the most wonderful swimming feat on record. The endurance, the perseverance, the infinite pluck of an American, have at length been crowned with success. The critics of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and of *The Saturday Review*, who avowed that it was impossible for him to cross the channel, have been effectually silenced. He went into the water at 3 o'clock on the morning of May 28, and left it at 2:38 o'clock on the morning of May 29, consequently he was in the water nearly twenty-four hours. Congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world are constantly arriving. The Queen has sent to him a dispatch from Balmoral Castle, in which she congratulates him upon his success most affectionately, The Prince of Wales, who sent an autograph letter of regret that he could not be of the party, has telegraphed saying, "I knew you would accomplish it or perish in the effort." Gen. Schenck, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, has sent thanks in the name of all his countrymen. A dispatch has just arrived sent by order of President MacMahon. It has been proposed already to name the point where he landed Boyton Point, but, of course, it rests with the Admiralty.

### THE CARRIER PIGEONS.

Before concluding this recount, I wish to say one word of the carrier pigeons, which formed a chief part of the programme. There is in this place an amateur club, who take great delight in flying matches with carrier pigeons. They use the Belgian birds, and some of their trials have been most extraordinary. On the arrival of Capt. Boyton at Folkestone, and previous to his going across the Channel to make the start, the officers of this Carrier Pigeon Club called upon him, and very kindly placed at his disposal all of their birds. The offer was gratefully accepted, and thirty pigeons were taken on board the steamer. After 8 o'clock in the morning, these were released from time to time with brief dispatches to newspapers and to private individuals. In not one instance did the birds fail to deliver the tiny message which had been wrapped around one leg.

## *A ROMAN TRAGEDY.*

The Rome correspondent of the London *Echo* writes on May 31: "Within the last ten days two young women of the *popolano* class have been savagely murdered in the Monti, one of the city regions whose inhabitants pride themselves on the purity of their Roman blood and their long, though plebeian, pedigrees. Of the first, Angela Del Monte, I need say little; it was a not uncommon case of guilt and furious jealousy. But the unfortunate Filomena Ricci merits a passing notice, her undeserved fate having filled her whole *rióne* with mourning. She was a remarkably beautiful young woman, about twenty-three years of age, "with a head like an antique carved gem," and her virtue and goodness even exceeded her beauty—"*Era ancora più buona che bella*"—and all her neighbors pointed her out to their daughters as an example of modesty and industry. Poor Filomena had the misfortune to marry a few months since a handsome mason, Vincenzo Oddi, who, however, was reputed an idle, worthless fellow, and she was very soon obliged to leave him, as his infamous purpose was to trade on her beauty. So she returned to her mother, and while some friends advised her to sue for a legal divorce, she gained her livelihood by working daily as a *granarola*, or grain-sifter. So things went on for some time; the husband drinking and threatening the wife, by whom he expected to be maintained in his vulgar dissipation; the wife working in a granary at Campo Vaccine, together with a large number of female companions. On Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, while Filomena and the other *granarole* were seated on a wall outside the granary, waiting for the master to come with the keys to open the door, and she, like most of the others, was busy knitting, her husband Vincenzo made his appearance, and began one of his usual persecutions, 'Either give me money or come along with me.' Filomena let him talk, and just as the granary was opened, and the other women were entering, they heard a shriek. Enraged at her silence, the husband had struck her twice, 'with a knife a palm long,' in the stomach and breast. While the screaming women were surrounding the bleeding corpse, the noise attracted a number of men, who pursued the murderer and caught him under the Arch of Titus, where they would probably have torn him to pieces had not the Police hastened to the spot to arrest him and carry him off to prison. The body of poor Filomena was taken to the dead-house at the hospital of the Consolazione, and all her companions and friends in the Monti immediately subscribed from their earnings to give her the last tribute of respect; and yesterday afternoon I witnessed a very touching scene in the funeral of this poor victim. When the *granarole* put their subscriptions together they found that, instead of carrying the dead Filomena on their shoulders, as they had intended, they could afford to engage the first-class municipal hearse, and a handsome coach for the *parroco*, or curate. So a long procession of women was formed, each woman carrying a wax torch; those who could afford it in black dresses, those who could not wearing at least a black shawl or handkerchief. A very fine band, composed of working men, played funeral music, marching in front of the hearse, which was strewn with laurel wreaths and flowers, and the unfortunate Filomena was thus carried from the hospital to the cemetery through the long winding streets of the Monti, amid the tears and lamentations of the populace. To give you an idea of the fatigue these poor *granarole* readily incurred in order to pay the last tribute to their poor companion, the cemetery is a long mile outside Porta San Lorenzo, one of the most remote gates from the inhabited part of the city, and yet they were even willing to carry her!"

## *EXPLANATORY TERMS.*

The *Gazette de Pharmacologie* is good enough to inform us that M. Haydach has analysed ortho-amidotoluene-sulphonic acid and discorthoamido-paratoluene-sulphonic acid; and also affirms that the action of pewter and hydrochloric acid on nitro-bromacetanilide produces hydrochloride of ethenyl-bromophenylenediamite.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY: Containing Accurate Lists of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and Territories, and the Dominion of Canada. New-York: GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., No. 41 Park row. 1875.

Ten years ago the Messrs. Rowell established their advertising agency in New-York City. Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.

From the completeness of their arrangements and the perfection with which all the parts of their business are worked, it may be considered doubtful whether any other firm would have the means of preparing such a volume as that before us, which should be as free from error or as comprehensive in details as we find it to be. Apart from its value to the business man as a book of reference, it has a curious interest, which it must always retain, as a mirror of newspaper progress, and of all which that implies.

Before noticing the instruction it conveys in this particular, we must mention that inclusive of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, there are enumerated not less than 8,348 publications. Of these 774 are daily papers, 100 tri-weekly, 121 semi-weekly, 6,287 weekly, 27 bi-weekly, 108 semi-monthly, 850 monthly, 10 bi-monthly, and 71 quarterly. The total number of those published in the United States is 7,736, of which 695 are dailies. Of those printed in foreign languages the most numerous are the German; then follow the French, most of which appear in Quebec and Louisiana; after them we have Scandinavian papers in California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-York, Wisconsin, and Utah; Spanish in California, New-York, Texas, Colorado, and New-Mexico; Dutch in Iowa and Michigan; Italian in California and Pennsylvania; Welsh in New-York and Pennsylvania; Bohemian in Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Portuguese in New-York, and Polish in Illinois and Michigan.

"Bad times" seem to have a peculiar effect upon newspaper enterprise. They kill very many of the weakest journals, of course, but they also appear to drive many fresh people into newspaper work. Almost everybody thinks that he—or she—could manage a newspaper. And when other trades fail they seem to try the experiment, though only, we fear, to be taught a very beneficial lesson in experience. Messrs. Rowell tell us that among the indications of commercial depression last year were great reductions in circulation of all but leading papers, many reductions in size, many changes in proprietorship, and several suspensions, while, on the other hand, the actual increase in the number printed has exceeded any since the establishment of the Directory six years ago. The total of 8,348 shows an increase of 564 over last year, of 1,057 over 1873, of 1,426 over 1872, and of 1,910 over 1871. The States of Florida, Rhode Island, and Tennessee issue exactly the same number of newspapers as last year; the diminution is in Arkansas, California, Kansas, and the Territories. In all other States there is an increase. In Indiana it comes to as much as 84; in Illinois, 54; in Iowa, 55; Missouri, 49; Pennsylvania, 38; New-York, 31; and to smaller numbers in all the other States till we come to Alabama, where only one new paper was issued.

In proof of the amount of labor required for the compilation of this Directory, which the publishers claim to be the most correct yet published, it may be stated that seven months have been expended in its preparation, four persons being constantly engaged on the work, while not less than 45,000 postage stamps have been used in collecting the necessary information. To advertisers and business men, the advertisements in this edition will be useful. They comprise the announcements of more than 2,600 publishers, reference being assisted by means of a useful index. In every particular the work is creditable to its proprietors. It is a handsome volume, of nearly 1,000 pages, excellently printed on good paper, and in all respects got up in the best style of the publishers and printers art. It is unique as a compilation, and a perfect indication of the great development of newspaper work in the United States.

THE ART TREASURES OF ENGLAND. Philadelphia: GEBBIE & BARRIE. New-York: HOWARTH & PHILLIPS, Nassau street.

Five new parts, making fifteen in all, of this publication have just been issued, and fully sustain the tone which we noticed with approval in the earlier parts. The object of the publishers is to present a representative collection of the works of the greatest painters and sculptors of Great Britain who have flourished during the present century. Such a design has not been attempted before in this country, but the manner in which it is here carried out is generally more than satisfactory. With the exception of some faults in the engravings in the twelfth part, all the pictures in the numbers before us are commendable. The descriptive letter-press is also suitable. Each part contains three illustrations, and the artists represented are J. Bell, B. E. Spence, E. B. Stephens, F. J. Williamson, and W. J. O'Doherty among sculptors; and E. Nicol, P. De Coninck, Sir J. Noel Paton, J. Phillip, F. R. Pickersgill, P. F. Poole, Sir Joshua Reynolds, James Saut, T. Webster and E. M. Ward among painters. Among this list will be noticed one name which is not that of a British painter; and although M. De Coninck's picture of "The Tambourine" is full of merit, and will probably please where its merits cannot be discerned, its presence rather destroys the unity of the work. "Kept In," the well-known scene from the Irish school, by Nicol; "The Snake in the Grass," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and "Sunrise," from a sculpture by F. J. Williamson, are prominently good both in themselves and as examples of three very different styles of work. The publishers deserve much credit for their efforts to popularize art; for although this work is excellently got up, it is cheap; and thus a numerous collection of engravings from the best modern pictures is placed within the reach of almost everybody.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST: Being a guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Spain. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, M. S. E., with 115 maps and plans of cities. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. London: SAMPSON, SON & CO. 1875.

So largely has this hand-book grown that for convenience it is brought out in three volumes, although for those who may prefer it the publishers have copies where all are included in one. The corrections are brought down to the current year, so that the latest formed railroads and changes in favorite places of resort are duly noted. Among other changes and additions we may mention a new map of Switzerland, with sixty-nine different routes marked thereon, large maps of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and plans of a great number of cities, together with 109 routes, with the time and expense given, and which are engraved on the maps. The book is not entirely free from error. In a work requiring so vast an amount of labor, of incessant watchfulness and care, it is hardly to be expected that some mistakes will not creep in. But they are trifling, and such as may readily be corrected. Thus, for instance, we are told that there are only two American papers in London, and in the case of one the description is apt to lead to disappointment. Then in the map of Oxford the Bodleian Library is given as the county gaol, colleges are omitted or misplaced, and other slips of the same kind might be enumerated. But as a general and comprehensive guide this work is as complete as any with which we are acquainted. In many respects it is the best published, and with a good guide to London and Bradshaw's *British and Continental Railway Guide* it will constitute about all the secular library that an American tourist requires.

A LONDON GUIDE AND DIRECTORY FOR AMERICAN TRAVELERS: Containing a full list of London Hotels, and their Tariffs, and Private Lodgings and their cost, Postal Telegraph and Cab Regulations, and Lists of London Tradesmen; a Church, Students' and Newspaper Directory, especially designed for the use of Americans; a Résumé of the Law of Limited Liability, and Patent and Copyright Regulations; a Complete Stranger's Guide to all the Amusements, and a large Amount of Valuable Information indispensable to Americans Visiting London, with a large Map. By CHARLES EYRE PASCOE. Boston and New-York: LEE & SHEPARD. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. 1875.

MARSH'S AMERICAN GUIDE-BOOK TO LONDON AND SUBURBS: Containing full and concise Information of Where to Go, What to Do, and What to See. Fourth annual edition. New-York: LOCKWOOD & Co. 1875.

Of all the cities which the traveler is likely to see in his European tour, none is better worth knowing, and none is more perplexing, than London. Its magnitude, the irregular plan upon which it is built, and the fact that the places to be visited are scattered over it in all directions, render it extremely difficult for a stranger without some special assistance to see what is to be seen with comfort or satisfaction. More probably in that case he would not see it at all, or, at the best, only a small portion of it, and he would be very likely to run away from the place disgusted and bewildered, as many have done every year for some years past.

Hence there is ample excuse for the preparation of books like those before us which are devoted exclusively to the great metropolis. Mr. Pascoe's is the larger and more copious, but both are trustworthy, and will prove of much value to the tourist. The titles, which we give in full, very well describe the nature of the contents, as well as indicate the pretensions of the two books, that of Mr. Marsh being, however, a concise guide of places to go to, adapted to a very small pocket, while the other, still confined within a limited space, contains a great deal of instructive descriptive matter. We shall not express an opinion as to their respective merits. Both are good, and individuals purchasing must be left to decide which is likely to suit their purpose best. If we were to select for ourselves, which we could do without difficulty, the selection might not at all accord with the choice of somebody else.

There is, however, a feature in Marsh's *Guide* which must be approved. It is a map of the City of London, in which all important places, as well as railroads and railroad stations, are made prominent in red ink. The idea is an excellent one, and makes the map worth all the cost of the book.

THE LAW CHRONOMETER. Carefully prepared up to date, May, 1875. New-York: HASTINGS & Co., No. 202 Broadway.

This little book, published by the proprietors of the *Daily Record*, is intended for easy reference, and to give to lawyers and others the exact limits of time allowed by the courts for the conduct of legal processes. It is arranged alphabetically, and will doubtless prove useful.

### *BOOKS RECEIVED.*

—*Alicia Warlock.* Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

—*Ocean Born.* Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham.

—*Socialistic, Communistic, Materialistic, and Financial Fragments.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*The Mirror of a Mind.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Bremen Lectures.* Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

—*The Keys of the Creeds.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Freedom and Fellowship in Religion.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Through the Year.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Breakfast, Luncheon, and Tea.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Philosophy of Trinitarian Doctrine.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Life of J. A. Alexander, D. D.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Lee.* London: Chatto & Windurs.

—*Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines.* London: MacMillan & Co.

—*Art-Life and Theories of Richard Wagner.* New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

—*Notes on Paris.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*The Service of Praise.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania.* Harrisburg: B. F. Meyers.

—*Fruit Between the Leaves.* 2 vols. London: Chapman & Hall.

—*Shakespeare Diversions.* New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

—*Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner.* New-York: Kilbourne Tompkins, No. 16 Cedar street.

—*A Double Story.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*The Green Gate.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Rose Leblanc.* New-York: D. & J. Sadleir & Co.

—*The Mountain of the Lovers.* New-York: G. J. Hale & Son.

—*The Old Fountain Inn.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Christian Missions.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*A Pastor's Recollections.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The Victims of the Mamertine.* New-York: D. & J. Sadleir & Co.

—*Shakespeare Diversions: A Medley of Motley Wear.* New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

—*Life and Campaigns of Gen. Lee.* London: Chatto & Windus.

—*Fruits Between the Leaves.* 2 vols. London: Chapman & Hall. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

—*Last Letters from Egypt.* London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*The Brooklyn Journal of Education. No. 3.* No. 185 Montague street, Brooklyn.

## *THE FAILURES IN THE LONDON IRON TRADE.*

The London *Times* says that the collapse of the Aberdare and Plymouth Iron Companies, together with the suspension of Messrs. Sanderson & Co., bill brokers, with enormous liabilities, are among the most disastrous failures the city has witnessed since the days of Overend & Gurney. The consequences to the laboring population are serious enough, but it would be affectation, proceeds the *Times*, to display much condolence on their account. The Aberdare and Plymouth Companies may have fallen principally to their own want of vitality, but the disposition of the work-people to their employers has had its share in the result. Great reserves of capital may be able to withstand such interruptions of production as were caused by the strike of two years since and by that which has lately terminated. But the working classes cannot expect that capital should be directed to enterprises in such superabundant masses as to resist all the effects of their own hostility. When those who live by the application of capital are found arrayed in deliberate hostility to it, as a tyrannical and malignant power, when they make it their chief object during months of endurance to destroy it, the contest is one in which they can hardly look for sympathy when success has brought its penalty with it. Whatever else they may succeed in, they do succeed in destroying large masses of capital, in making the employment of it more a matter of uncertainty and speculation, in deterring the cautious, and making reckless people greater gamblers than before.

# DEAF-MUTES SPEAKING.

## *INSTRUCTION IN LIP-MOVEMENT.*

### THE ASYLUM AT ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—A REMARKABLE SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT—FIRST A MACHINE MOVEMENT—PROGRESS OF THE PUPILS—PROFICIENCY OF THE GRADUATING CLASS

[COMMUNICATED.]

The writer of this was witness recently of so remarkable an exercise in the instruction of deaf-mutes at the asylum at Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., by means of lip-reading and lip-speaking that he feels a brief account of it ought to be given to the public: This asylum is fortunate in being presided over by a lady who is an enthusiast in her profession, and who has gathered around her a corps of remarkably devoted and able teachers. It is also mainly supported by a private endowment, so that much liberty is allowed in trying new and ingenious experiments in the instruction of the unfortunate children who are deaf and dumb.

Many other asylums have attempted the teaching of such children by means of the lips and by movement of the vocal organs, with greater or less success; but, if we are not greatly mistaken, this is the only institution for deaf-mutes which has resorted solely to this method of instruction from the beginning of the course to the end. That is, your readers must understand, a child brought to this asylum, either congenitally a deaf-mute or become so through disease is not permitted to have intercourse with the other children through means of signs or the finger alphabet, nor is it taught at all through these old methods. The great object is to teach it to speak and to understand speech by artificial means. The child talks by means of mechanical placing of the tongue and lips, and understands by lip-reading. The whole experiment is so ingenious and so apparently successful that we give an account in detail of our observations.

The infant class, which we first visited, had but few members, though these were remarkably sweet and bright children, apparently from a cultivated class of parents. These seemed to be taught by an "object system," each word given them being imitated or represented, and they being taught to utter it by putting lips and tongue in a certain position. They apparently read simple words from the lips. But it is possible that this class was exceptional, and was mainly being amused, for the foundation of the system seemed to be laid in a very interesting class of children about eight or ten years of age.

### PHONETIC CLASS.

For this class is a peculiar alphabet, designed to represent the position of the tongue in forming the letter or sound. The letters are placed on the wall, or written by the teacher on the board. The sounds are first learned, and then words are formed. The teacher—a young lady of singularly lovely and earnest face—stood while she taught, and gave her lessons with the utmost intenseness and care, and the attention of the children, if their years are considered, was almost too close. At the head of the class was a handsome boy of ten, who would have delighted the heart of any mother. The teacher drew the letters in the air; nodded to this boy; he stepped forward, and in a singularly plaintive voice, almost as if singing, said mechanically, "Mama! I want to go home!" It was evidently only the sound of a machine, and yet one could imagine how that mother's heart would beat with joy when those first words from the long-silent child, strike on her ear. Different words were written in the phonetic alphabet on the board, and each child repeated them, some with great distinctness, some almost unintelligibly—those born deaf and dumb being naturally most deficient in enunciation. The whole exercise was entirely mechanical; the children attaching no ideas to the words. The object of this, as I understood it, was to have them thoroughly drilled in sounds before they would use the words in intercourse, for fear that practice with the other children in half-learned words would only injure their enunciation.

The next class was then called, of children say of twelve years. To these the teacher addressed simple sentences in low voice and measured tones across the room. They translated from the lips excellently. Where a word was missed it was written out phonetically, and then the child placed lips and tongue in the required position and soon caught the word. The various inflections were also represented by signs and by movements of the hand. The words uttered were often simple words common in every home, but they had an unspeakably pathetic sound, as one could imagine how long the ears of beloved ones had listened for these sounds and never heard them, and now they came forth mechanical, though often melodious—the first contact of the imprisoned soul with the great world of language outside. The only objection that occurred to one was that the teaching required excessive effort from the teacher and a more constant strain of attention from the pupils than the health of most children would endure.

We then visited an older class, who had been there some five or six years, and who were reciting in optics. They understood every question of the teacher, though the words were very long and technical, and answered as well as any class of youth would do. The teacher did not explain enough by objects, as is necessary to children in defining, still the scholars grasped the idea apparently. Some, however, were very indistinct still in enunciation. This class had one of the usual school-books on philosophy, as before this reading had been learned. In the next class the teacher asked questions in geography, as she would in any ordinary school, only with a trifling greater distinctness of enunciation and more movement of the lips. The geographical names were given, and places and rivers pointed out quite readily. Some, however, could hardly be understood by a stranger. The most distinct in pronunciation was a large colored boy, who, however, had not been born deaf.

But the grand and final test was with the graduating class, the first, we believe, which has passed through the seven years' course, young men and women of eighteen or twenty years in age. The teacher, a pretty and blooming young lady, was giving a slow and distinct lecture on the "Lake School of Poets." She occupied perhaps fifteen minutes, and then called upon each one to repeat the ideas from memory. Each scholar had evidently understood as well as any similar class would such an address. Some caught and remembered little parenthetical expressions. We noticed one: "He lost his fortune in America by speculation, *as many do*." This little note, as it were, was repeated by several. Some failed to get the idea of what a "Lake School" is, but in that they were certainly not peculiar among youth. Some had an enunciation which was very unintelligible, but many could be understood perfectly well.

The performance, on the whole, considering that it was all artificial speaking and lip-reading, was truly wonderful.

After the dismissal of the class I was permitted to ask them a few questions, and they understood me and answered with intelligence, though never having seen me before. The difference in lip-moving (especially when lips are covered with a mustache) in such sentences as these, "He could go home," "He couldn't go home," would seem the slightest possible, and yet they read each from my lips perfectly.

One could not but reflect what an immense advantage it was to these unfortunates, so long shut out from the outside world, to be put thus in connection with speaking men. Each one could carry on any ordinary business, or communicate with the family in which he might happen to be.

The experiment is perhaps not fully and satisfactorily tested yet. But it promises well; and if the "Smith Asylum," of Northampton, succeeds in it, they will confer a blessing on all countries.

C. L. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 8, 1875.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 12.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 N. C. 6s, New, J. & J...b. c. | 11 | 100 C. & N. W..b. c. | 37⅛ |
| 1,000 Erie 4th...b. c. | 91 | 1100 do. | 37 |
| 5,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s....b. c. | 101¼ | 400 do.....s10. | 37 |
| 100 Erie Railway.b. c. | 17¼ | 1000 do. | 36⅞ |
| 100 do.......s4. | 17⅛ | 500 do. | 36¾ |
| 200 do. | 17⅛ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. | 50½ |
| 800 W. U. Tel.b.c.s3. | 74⅜ | 100 do. | 50 |
| 1500 do. | 74½ | 400 do. | 49 |
| 1800 do......s3. | 74½ | 100 do. | 48 |
| 500 do.......b3. | 74⅜ | 100 do....s.60. | 47½ |
| 100 do.......c. | 74½ | 100 do. | 49 |
| 100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. | 64⅜ | 100 Chic. & R. I..b.c. | 102⅝ |
| 2400 do. | 64½ | 100 do.......b3. | 102¾ |
| 1200 do. | 64⅝ | 200 Chicago & Alton. | 102 |
| 500 do.....b3. | 64½ | 300 C., M. & St.P.b.c. | 30⅛ |
| 200 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.b3. | 32½ | 100 do......s5. | 30 |
| 600 do. | 32⅜ | 200 do......s3. | 30 |
| 100 do...u. r. c. | 32¼ | 500 do. | 30 |
| 900 do. | 32⅜ | 400 do. | 29⅞ |
| 100 do.........c. | 32⅜ | 100 do.....s10. | 29⅝ |
| 100 do.........b3. | 32½ | 100 do. | 29⅝ |
| 400 do. | 32½ | 500 do. | 29⅜ |
| 100 do. | 32⅜ | 100 do. | 29¼ |
| 200 Ill. Central | 101 | 500 do. | 29 |
| 600 Union Pac....b. c. | 73 | 200 do. | 29⅛ |
| 300 do. | 72⅞ | 100 do. | 29¼ |
| 300 do. | 73 | 300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. | 53 |
| 25 N. J. Cen....b. c. | 109 | 500 do. | 52 |
| | | 600 Ohio & Miss..b.c. | 23¼ |
| | | 100 do......s10. | 23⅝ |

MONDAY, June 14—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, had many important features. A decrease of $3,563,400 in the loans represents plainly the excessive supply of money here and the comparatively light demand for accommodation at bank. The very large disbursements of coin by the Treasury have more than offset the heavy exports of gold, and the specie shows an increase of $153,000. The legal tenders are up $2,190,200, the result of continued receipts from other points. This increase in legal tenders reflects the steady accumulation of idle capital in the New-York City banks, which cannot be used either in speculation or general trade. The circulation is down $124,200, and the deposits $255,400. According to the other figures of the return, the loss in deposits is less by more than $1,000,000 than it ought to be, and, no doubt, the receipt of national bank notes from the interior is the true explanation of this apparent discrepancy. The statement shows a gain in reserve over last week of $2,407,050, and the excess above the legal requirements is now $19,338,525.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

| | June 5. | June 12. | June 13, 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $281,401,200 | $277,837,800 | $281,242,800 |
| Specie | 10,655,200 | 10,808,200 | 21,821,000 |
| Legal tenders | 64,632,300 | 66,822,500 | 60,951,000 |
| Deposits | 233,424,100 | 233,168,700 | 232,752,400 |
| Circulation | 19,790,800 | 19,666,600 | 26,671,800 |

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

| | June 5. | June 12. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $10,655,200 | $10,808,200 | Inc. $153,000 |
| Legal tenders | 64,632,300 | 66,822,500 | Inc. 2,190,200 |
| Total reserve | $75,287,500 | $77,630,700 | Inc. $2,343,200 |
| Reserve required ag't deposits | 58,356,025 | 58,292,175 | |
| Excess of reserve above legal requirements | $16,931,475 | $19,338,525 | Inc. $2,407,050 |

The week, so far as the money market is concerned, did not differ materially from its predecessors, except that the supply of capital was even larger, and the difficulties of employing it still greater than heretofore. The prevailing rates for call loans are now 2@2½ ₱ cent., although at times negotiations are made still lower. Time loans were made at 3@4 ₱ cent., but the demand was not very marked. In discounts the scarcity of prime names continues, and the banks are ready buyers at 3½@5 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported further large gains of bullion by the Bank of England, and an easier money-market at London toward the close. Consols declined early in the week, but subsequently recovered, United States Bonds having been firm throughout, showing that the recent failures at London did not create much anxiety. Foreign Exchange was firm, the chief characteristics of the market having been the scarcity of commercial bills and the inquiry against called bonds received from Europe. The latter necessitated the large shipments of coin, which have been such a prominent feature in the financial operations of the week. As interest on the sixteenth call of bonds ceased on Friday, the bonds have been sent in for redemption in larger amounts, and this movement bids fair to continue for some time yet. The banks did not feel this operation last week, the specie average in Saturday's statement having been slightly higher than a week ago, and this naturally had a tendency to check the upward speculation in gold. At the close the bankers advanced their rates to $4 88 for long and to $4 91 for demand sterling, actual business having been at $4 87¼ and $4 90. The two extremes of gold were 117⅛ and 116½, the decline having been due to sales based on a belief that the shipments of specie would be small during the week. When these increased there was a slight upward movement and closing transactions were at 116¾@116⅞. Borrowers of cash gold had no difficulty in supplying their wants, and rates were alternately 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying and for use. The Treasury sold $500,000 gold on Thursday at 116.61¼ to 116.67¼, the gold payments for called bonds for the week reaching $7,320,000.

The Government bond market was firm in tone, but there was a slight reaction in prices, in sympathy with the decline in gold. The demand was at times active, but dealers had considerable trouble in obtaining round amounts, the supply being small. There was a diminished trade in railroad mortgages, but the market was in the main firm. The large earnings of the Pacific roads stimulated the inquiry for these securities, and at the close they advanced. There was a general improvement in the Erie issues, which closed strong and were held firmly at the advance. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold bonds exhibited weakness, particularly in the late dealings when the break in the shares occurred. In State bonds Tennessees were favorably affected by the efforts of the agents of the State to secure money to meet the July interest, but a sharp decline took place late in the week on rumors that the loan could not be secured.

The principal characteristic of speculation during the week has been a feeling of incertitude in regard to the future, and minor operators more especially have been on the ragged edge of anxiety as to the probable course of values. As might naturally be expected from this state of affairs, each day has witnessed rapid fluctuations in prices, which, however, were generally confined within a comparatively narrow range. Various causes have contributed to produce the prevailing feeling of uneasiness, the most prominent one being the failure to arrive at any definite settlement of the railroad controversy. The bears, of course, were prompt to take advantage of the unsettled condition of the market, and did their utmost to produce complete demoralization by the industrious circulation of all kinds of alarming reports in regard to stocks of every description. That their efforts in this direction were attended with such a comparatively small measure of success is, under the circumstances, matter for congratulation, and may be fairly regarded as indicative of confidence on the part of the public in the future of business and the revival of trade, the effects of which are certain to be felt upon the Stock Exchange in an enhancement of values. The promptness with which the market responds to any encouraging report by an immediate advance in stocks would seem to afford evidence that the present depression is mainly artificial, and that, when the cloud is removed from the market by a cessation of hostilities between the railroads, a decided and radical change in the tone of speculation may be looked for with every confidence. The latest accounts promise that the railroad strife is practically ended, and it is reasonable to suppose that this fact will inspire capitalists with confidence, and that the superabundant supply of money with which the market has been literally glutted for some time past, will find an outlet in investment in railroad and miscellaneous shares, which are now undoubtedly unduly depreciated, some of them having touched, this week, lower prices than have been current for a long time. The indications of this reviving confidence were apparent on Saturday, but subsequently the reports in regard to the fresh issue of bonds or stock by the North-western Company arrested the improving tendency of the market and induced a renewed selling movement. Those reports were woven from the thin thread of fact that a resolution, passed by the stockholders of the North-western Company at their last meeting, authorized the Directors to issue, in certain eventualities, $10,000,000 convertible bonds—a power which the board has not thought proper to exercise so far.

Lake Shore occupied the principal position in the stock transactions during the week, the business having been considerably larger than that done in any other stock. Owing to the large short interest, the price was comparatively firm, and advanced to 65 after the announcement of the result of the conference between Messrs. King and Scott. The lowest price of the week was 60¼; the last transaction on Saturday was at 64. New-York Cenral and Rock Island declined to 102⅛ and 101¾ respectively, but afterward rose to 104½ and 102¾, finally reacting slightly. Fort Wayne, New-Jersey Central, Pittsburg, and Illinois Central advanced ⅛ to 1¾ ₱ cent. and closed firm. Michigan Central dropped off 4 ₱ cent., to 64, but later rallied to 66. North-western Common dropped from 39¾ to 35⅝, Preferred from 54 to 47½, St. Paul Common from 33½ to 28⅝, and Preferred from 55 to 51½, with last sales at a recovery of ½@1¼ ₱ cent. Union Pacific fell off to 69⅜, and later rose 4 ₱ cent., closing at nearly the highest point. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 23¾ to 22½, and afterward advanced to 24¼, the last sales having been at 23½. Pacific Mail rose to 33⅝, fell to 32⅛, and on Saturday ranged between 32⅛ and 32¾. Western Union declined from 76¼ to 73¾, the announcement that the new direct cable had been successfully laid by the steamer Faraday having contributed largely to the weakness of the stock. The same influence caused an advance in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 23½ to 26, but at the close the price reacted to 24, the final sales of Western Union being at 74½. Erie fell off from 18⅛ to 16½, and was weak in sympathy with a decline at London, the closing sales having been at a recovery of only ¼ ₱ cent. The remainder of the list, with the exception of Wells-Fargo and United States Express, which declined, and later recovered, was without special feature.

At the meeting of Pacific Mail Directors yesterday, the matter of arranging for the liquidation of the half million loan from the Panama Railroad Company, maturing in September, and the payment for the new steam-ships now under construction, was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

The general trade of the City during the week was more active in some cases, and the distribution of goods larger, although it cannot be said that prices were satisfactory. In the department of dry-goods, a peremptory auction sale of heavy woolens brought a number of buyers here, and the result was a better business in woolens. In cotton fabrics the trade with commission firms was quiet; but the jobbers succeeded in moving off moderate amounts. The unsatisfactory prices current for prints and other domestic cotton fabrics has started a movement among manufacturers to curtail reduction. Imported dress goods have been pressed through the auction room, and, while some desirable styles of staple goods brought fair prices, fancy dress goods, in many instances, sold very low.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $32,749,971 | March | $27,279,308 |
| August | 32,101,567 | April | 34,618,871 |
| September | 30,343,091 | May 8 | 8,567,835 |
| October | 28,983,335 | May 15 | 4,550,362 |
| November | 23,949,867 | May 22 | 5,844,895 |
| December | 24,085,984 | May 29 | 9,357,343 |
| January | 30,161,910 | June 5 | 6,004,607 |
| February | 27,610,811 | June 12 | 6,286,815 |
| Total | | | $332,496,672 |
| Total same date, 1874 | | | 369,389,161 |
| Decrease in 1875 | | | $36,892,489 |

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $26,454,378 | March | $19,582,162 |
| August | 24,584,859 | April | 18,266,417 |
| September | 21,690,714 | May 4 | 4,964,817 |
| October | 24,985,552 | May 11 | 3,908,621 |
| November | 19,988,235 | May 18 | 4,106,551 |
| December | 23,504,786 | May 25 | 6,050,816 |
| January | 16,287,363 | June 1 | 4,268,064 |
| February | 17,709,570 | June 8 | 5,593,109 |
| Total | | | $241,145,974 |
| Total same date 1874 | | | 286,112,117 |
| Decrease in 1875 | | | $44,966,203 |
| Gold, June 12, 1875 | | | 116¾ |
| Gold, June 13, 1874 | | | 111 |

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $3,506,728 | April | $4,393,348 |
| August | 7,316,397 | May 1 | 3,065,370 |
| September | 2,229,533 | May 8 | 3,670,352 |
| October | 1,614,753 | May 15 | 2,223,115 |
| November | 4,448,600 | May 22 | 1,019,513 |
| December | 12,497,641 | May 29 | 1,589,112 |
| January | 19,119,325 | June 5 | 4,418,000 |
| February | 4,040,524 | June 12 | 4,674,036 |
| March | 3,361,161 | | |
| Total | | | $74,129,528 |
| Total same date, 1874 | | | 47,415,684 |
| Increase in 1875 | | | $26,713,844 |

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

| | Customs. | Interest. |
|---|---|---|
| July | $9,989,078 | $14,992,537 |
| August | 12,508,813 | 4,100,124 |
| September | 11,719,133 | 3,439,339 |
| October | 9,055,558 | 3,466,993 |
| November | 6,673,821 | 3,035,190 |
| December | 6,489,818 | 7,122,943 |
| January | 8,187,815 | 9,207,578 |
| February | 12,631,058 | 6,332,307 |
| March | 10,525,249 | 2,388,759 |
| April | 9,791,633 | 2,608,387 |
| May 8 | 2,025,260 | 2,164,041 |
| May 15 | 1,875,214 | 748,961 |
| May 22 | 1,829,632 | 508,902 |
| May 29 | 1,615,704 | 270,000 |
| June 5 | 1,582,000 | 162,700 |
| June 12 | 1,489,151 | 84,987 |
| Total | $107,336,682 | $62,124,874 |
| Total, 1874 | 110,172,041 | 62,407,506 |

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing, June 13, 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5s, 1881, Coup. | 118¼ | 117⅞ | 113½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1862 | 118⅛ | 117⅞ | 113⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1867 | 125¼ | 125 | 120½ |
| American Gold | 117⅛ | 116½ | 110⅞ |
| New-York Central | 104½ | 102½ | 98 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 103¼ | 101¾ | 96 |
| Pacific Mail | 33⅝ | 32⅛ | 41½ |
| St. Paul Common | 33½ | 28⅝ | 33⅜ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 55 | 51½ | 53½ |
| Western Union | 76¼ | 73¾ | 72 |
| Union Pacific | 73½ | 69⅜ | 25¼ |
| Lake Shore | 65 | 60¼ | 72⅝ |
| Wabash and Toledo | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 34⅜ |
| North-western Common | 39¾ | 35¾ | 38⅞ |
| North-western Preferred | 54 | 47½ | 55⅛ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 117½ | 117⅛ | 109¼ |
| New-Jersey Central | 109 | 108¼ | 107¾ |
| Panama | 130½ | 130⅛ | 107½ |
| Erie | 18⅛ | 16½ | 29⅜ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 24¼ | 21½ | 23¼ |
| C., C., and Indiana Central | 4¾ | 4¾ | 18½ |
| Harlem | 135 | 134¼ | 128½ |

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS JUNE 12.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. Bid. | Closing. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 104½ | 104 | 104 | 104¼ |
| Erie | 17⅞ | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 65 | 63½ | 63⅞ | 64 |
| Wabash | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅜ |
| North-western | 37½ | 35¾ | 36⅜ | 36⅝ |
| North-western Preferred | 51 | 47½ | 48¾ | 49 |
| Rock Island | 102⅜ | 102 | 102 | 102⅜ |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 30⅝ | 28⅝ | 29⅛ | 29¼ |
| Mil. & St. Paul Pref. | 54 | 51½ | 52 | 52½ |
| Michigan Central | 66 | 66 | 65½ | 66 |
| Illinois Central | 101 | 101 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Union Pacific | 73⅛ | 71⅜ | 73⅛ | 73¼ |
| C., C. & I. C. | 52 | 52 | 51 | 53 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 24⅛ | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅝ |
| Western Union | 74⅞ | 74⅜ | 74½ | 74⅝ |
| Atlantic and Pacific Tel. | 24 | 23½ | 23⅝ | 24 |
| Pacific Mail | 32¾ | 32⅛ | 32½ | 32⅝ |
| Quicksilver | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16¼ |
| Adams Express | 100½ | 100½ | 100 | 100½ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex. | 80½ | 80 | 80 | 82 |

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 69 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 642 |
| Beans, bbls | 301 | Rice, pks | 18 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 2 | Rice Chaff, bags | 257 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 52 | Cotton, bales | 1,570 |
| Copper, bbls | 262 | Oil-cake, pks | 2,718 |
| Flour, bbls | 10,770 | Butter, pks | 2,911 |
| Meal, bbls | 100 | Cheese, pks | 7,847 |
| Wheat, bushels | 163,382 | Pork, pks | 378 |
| Corn, bushels | 5,900 | Cut-meats, pks | 392 |
| Oats, bushels | 33,761 | Lard, tcs | 250 |
| Malt, bushels | 9,000 | Starch, pks | 1,350 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,882 | Sugar, bbls | 379 |
| Hops, bales | 5 | Stearine, pks | 50 |
| Horns, No. | 3,550 | Skins, bales | 24 |
| Hides, No. | 619 | Tea, pks | 12 |
| Hides, bales | 381 | Tallow, pks | 112 |
| Grease, pks | 12 | Tobacco, hhds | 210 |
| Leather, sides | 9,575 | Tobacco, pks | 69 |
| Pea-nuts, bags | 40 | Wool, bales | 263 |
| Resin, bbls | 3,596 | Whisky, bbls | 170 |

BEES-WAX—Has been in less demand, since our last, within the previous range of 33c.@35c. for Yellow.

COFFEE—Firm, but inactive; quotations as before.

COTTON—Has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, mainly for export, but at a further reduction of fully ¼c. ₱ ℔., influenced in part by the discouraging Liverpool advices. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 2,764 bales, (of which 812 bales were on last evening,) including 2,549 bales to shippers, and 215 bales to spinners.... For forward delivery, a brisk business has been reported, opening at a decline of 3-32c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔., but subsequently rallying to yesterday's closing figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bales, (of which 7,900 bales were on last evening, and 29,400 bales were to-day,) with 8,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 5-32c.; July, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; August, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; September, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; October, 14⅞c.@14 29-32c.; November, 14 25-32c.@14 27-32c.; December, 14 25-32c.@14 13-16c.; January, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; February, 15 1-32c.@15 3-32c.; March, 15¼c.@15 5-16c.; April, 15 7-16c.@15½c.; May at 15 19-32c.@15 21-32c. ₱ ℔.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,570 bales, (including 721 bales by railway,) and at all the shipping ports to-day 1,277 bales, against 1,336 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 14,343 bales, (of which 14,054 bales were to Liverpool, 164 bales to Bremen, and 95 bales to Antwerp.) Also, 35 bales Sea Island to Liverpool.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,512,424 bales, (including 1,726,628 bales to Great Britain, and 785,796 bales to the Continent,) against 2,678,080 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 13 | 13 |
| Good Ordinary | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14½ | 14½ |
| Low Middling | 15 | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| Middling | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| Good Middling | 15⅞ | 16 | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| Middling Fair | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| Fair | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a shade firmer, with a good demand noted, mostly for shipping extras, partly for City Mill and choice Minnesota, for South America. The sales since our last have been 17,400 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 30@$4 60; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 90, with fancy quoted higher; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 10, from store and delivered; very good to very fancy do., $5 20@$5 75; City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 20, mainly $5 05@$5 12½; very good to very fancy do., $5 20@$5 75; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 20; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 20@$6, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 8,400 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mill, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour firm, on sales of 800 bbls., in lots.... Rye Flour, steady; sales 325 bbls.... Corn-meal, inactive at former rates; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—A further advance of about 2c. a bushel has been established on Spring Wheat, which has been offered with reserve, and has been in brisk request, mostly for export, though partly on speculative account. The highest prices of the day were obtained at the close on a strong and buoyant market. Chicago stock scarce for prompt delivery. Winter Wheat also in limited supply and held above the views of buyers, checking operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 285,000 bushels at $1 18½@$1 22½ for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 22½ for prime Duluth, afloat; $1 15@$1 17 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing firmly at the latter rate; $1 14 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 14 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 12@$1 14 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly $1 12@$1 13, to arrive soon; $1 10@$1 21 for Ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 26 for White Canada, in bond; and (nominally) within the former range for Red, White, and Amber Western. Sales were also reported of 110,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 12@$1 13; 25,000 bushels do., July, (rumored,) at $1 13; and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June options, at $1 17.... New Corn has been in reduced supply and quoted fully 2c. a bushel higher, checking operations, though a good demand has been noted, partly on export account. The later dealings indicated less buoyancy. Sales have been reported of 66,000 bushels at 79½c.@83c. for poor to choice steamer grades of New Mixed Western; 85c.@87c. for very good to choice sailing vessel do., the latter rate for car lots of very dry; 78c.@79½c. for unsound do.; 83c.@87c. for new Yellow Western.... Old Mixed Western Corn has been in request at 85c., in store, but held firmly at 86c.... Rye and Barley nominally unchanged.... Of Barley-malt, sales were made of 5,500 bushels six-rowed State at $1 50, cash, and 5,000 bushels Western at $1 45, short credit.... Oats have been quoted rather weaker in price, on a comparatively slow trade call. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for poor to prime Mixed Western; 70c.@76c. for very inferior to choice White do.... Hay, Straw, and Feed about as quoted in our last.... The week's exports hence for European ports included 15,729 bbls. Flour, 1,111,241 bushels Wheat, 109,704 bushels Corn, 16,689 bushels Rye, and 2,401 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been more freely dealt in at the recently reduced prices. The week's receipts have been 21,563 Hides; sales, 48,985 Hides and 27 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ ℔., at 20c.@22c., gold, 4 months; 8,000 do., 21 ℔., at 21½c., gold, 6 months; 1,675 do., 22¼ ℔., at 21½c., gold, 4 months; 2,720 do., 21¼ to 22 ℔., part at 20c., gold, cash less 3 ₱ cent.; 1,655 Dry Entre Rios, 21 to 23 ℔., at 21c., gold, 4 months; 1,040 do., 22 ℔., at 20c., gold, cash less 3 ₱ cent.; 4,370 Dry Concordia, 22½ to 23¼ ℔., at 20c., gold, 4 months; 3,785 dry Entre Rios and Montevideo Kips, 9 to 12 ℔., at 19c., gold, 4 months, to cash less 3 ₱ cent.; 3,525 Dry Montevideo, 20¾ ℔., at 22c., gold, 5 months, usual selections; 1,330 Dry Truxillo and Honduras, 16 to 19 ℔., 1,150 Dry Central American, 19 to 20 ℔., 1,170 Dry Mazatlan, 20 ℔., on private terms; 9,680 Dry Texas, 22 to 25 ℔., at 18c.@21c., currency, cash to 60 days, selected; 985 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 ℔., 300 Wet-salted Honduras, 40 ℔., 2,500 Wet-salted Texas, 55 to 60 ℔., on private terms; 3,600 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9½c., currency; 27 bales Calcutta Cow, 14 to 15 ℔., at 12c., gold. And to-day, 1,033 Corpus Christi, 1,123 Matamoras, 597 Truxillo, 570 Acapulco, 669 Dry Texas, and 200 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms; and 600 City Slaughter at 9½c.... Stock in first hands, this morning, 234,100 Hides and 1,254 bales, against 98,900 Hides and 873 bales same time last year.

HOPS—Have been very lightly dealt in, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. We quote: New-York, low to choice, new, 30c.@36c., and fancy up to 38c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@32c.; Western, new, 28c.@32c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 30c.@35c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic have been 21,450 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 42,377 bales, as against 21,450 bales same time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,085 bales. Reports from the Hop districts are quite favorable, with the exception of Wisconsin, where the cut-worm is said to be doing some damage. Letters from the interior of this State also speak of the appearance of the worm, but not in sufficient numbers to give cause for alarm.

LEATHER—The business in most kinds is comparatively limited. Manufacturers are buying sparingly. The export movement is slow. Prices of Sole show weakness in nearly all instances. Upper Leather stock is quoted steady. Morocco Leather held at former figures. Harness Leather without important change. The week's receipts have been 60,543 sides and 1,800 bales do.; exports, 14,500 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in good request at a further improvement in values. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23c.@23¼c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 650,000 ℔.... Trade in Copper products has been moderate on a steady basis as to values, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 33c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 21c.@22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ ℔.... The Iron market is without improvement. There is not much inquiry for supplies of Pig, of either foreign or domestic product, and values are weak and irregular. Sales have been reported of 200 tons Eglinton and 100 tons Coltness Pig on private terms. Wrought Scrap is without activity, and is nominally unchanged in price; 500 tons were reported sold on private terms. Iron Rails are in limited request within the previous range. Manufactured Iron is selling in small lots to a very moderate extent at about our quotations. We quote: Eglinton Pig nominal at $27@$29; Glengarnock, $30@$32; Gartsherrie, $28@$30; Coltness, $30@$31; No. 1 American Pig, $25@$28; No. 2 do., $23@$26; Forge, $21@$25; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free, and $53, gold, in bond. American Rails, $48@$50, at works and tide-water; Old Rails, $26 50@$27; Wrought Scrap, $31@$33 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$80; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold.... Lead has been in very slack demand throughout, though the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 87; American at $5 90, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c.... Spelter has been attracting very little attention at $7 12½@$7 50, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 25 for domestic.... American Steel has been selling in small amounts, within the range of from 9c.@10c., currency, ₱ ℔.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ₱ ℔.... Regulus Antimony has been firm, but quiet at 13c., gold, for foreign, and 12¼c.@12½c., gold, for American.... Shot at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.... Tin has been inactive and tending downward; sales, 300 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $8 37½, gold. We quote: Straits at 18¾c.@19c., English at 18¾c.@19c., Refined at 19c.@19¼c., and Banca, 23¼c.@23½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 50@$8 87½; I. C. Coke, $6 87½@$7 25; Charcoal Terne, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½, gold.... Zinc has been selling to a very limited extent, even in a jobbing way, since our last, at 8¾c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Dull and unsettled within the previous nominal range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet since our last, within the range of from $1 75@$1 85 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Low No. 1 at $2 50 ₱ 280 ℔.... Tar has been selling slowly on the basis of $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.... City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been quoted firm, but quiet, with merchantable quoted at 32½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 225 bbls. at this rate; 25 bbls., Oil pks., at 33c. ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in light demand, with Western, in bags, quoted nominal at $44, and City at $39@$40, gold. The week's receipts have been 5,430 pks.; exports hence have been 17,635 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more firmly, but quiet at 6½c.@6⅝c., in bulk, for June deliveries, and 9½c.@9⅝c. in shipping order.... Refined has been in moderate demand, with June deliveries quoted at 13c.@13¼c.... Refined in cases, 18c.@19c.... Naphtha, 8¾c. for City.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at the close at 13c.@13⅛c.... At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 13c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, closing, however, rather weaker. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 80@$19 85; 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $18 75, and small lots of Extra Prime at $15 75@$16.... For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, at $19 75; 1,750 bbls. do., August, at $19 90@$19 95, closing at $19 90.... Dressed Hogs have been in request, with City quoted at 9⅛c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔.... Cut-meats have been inactive, since our last, but held ¼c.@½c. ₱ ℔. higher for City, with sales reported of 15 bxs. Pickled Bellies at 11½c.; 5,000 ℔. do., 10 ℔., at 11¾c.... Bacon dull and somewhat nominal; City Long Clear, 11⅝c.; sales, 200 bxs. English Cuts on private terms; held at 12c.... Lard has been very dull for early delivery at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported of small lots of Prime Western Steam at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 50 tcs. City do. at 13c.; No. 1 City within the range of 12½c.@12¾c., with Refined, for the Continent, quoted at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and West India grades at 13c. And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 13¾c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., and 3,250 tcs. do., August, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13¾c., ₱ ℔.... Also, 2,000 tcs., prompt delivery, and 1,000 tcs., prompt delivery, at Cincinnati, for export, on private terms.... Beef quiet at former rates; 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess sold on private terms; quoted at $27@$28.... Butter and Cheese held more firmly, and Eggs quoted about steady on moderate movements.... The exports hence for European ports have been 203 pks. Pork, 1,165 pks. Beef, 3,576 pks. Bacon, 2,733 pks. Lard, 55,593 pks. Cheese, and 9 pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer, weak, and in light request; receipts, 74 bales; sales, 10,000 ℔. Mexican, 6,000 ℔. Central American, and 3,000 ℔. Truxillo on private terms.... Goat in rather better request, at former figures. Receipts, 300 bales; sales, 350 bales Mexican, 100 bales Curacoa, and 30 bales Payta, on private terms.

SUGAR—Raw firm at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., for fair to good Refining, with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 350 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 500 hhds. Porto Rico at 8 5-16c.; 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 5-16c.; 500 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@8⅜c. And, last evening, 470 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8 1-16c.@8⅜c.... Refined unchanged.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate request, with sales reported of equal to 105,000 ℔., at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c., prime.... The week's exports hence have been 740 pks.... Stearine has been inactive, with Western quoted at 15c.@15⅜c. for prime. Sales, 45 tcs. at 15c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Quiet and unchanged; 1,000 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 20. Sales, 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—An active demand prevails for tonnage on charter, chiefly for the grain trade, at firmer rates. In the way of berth freights a fair movement is noted at full previous figures, though the confident views of ship-owners on grain room for early use impede operations.... For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 450 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted nominally at 9-32d. ₱ ℔.; and by steam, 1,150 bales Cotton, mainly at 51-64d. ₱ ℔.; 270 pks. Provisions on the basis of 40s. ₱ ton; 400 bbls. Sugar and 2,500 Staves on private terms, with grain room quoted nominally at 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 450 bales Cotton at 11-32d. ₱ ℔.; 25,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; 400 tons Provisions and 100 pks. Tallow at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; and 150 pks. Tobacco at 40s. And, by steam, from Chicago, via Boston, 2,000 tcs. Lard at 59c.; and from Cincinnati, via New-York, 1,000 tcs. at 62½c. ₱ 100 ℔. And an American brig, with Deals, from Bangor, reported at 65s.... For London, by sail, 1,100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; also, a ship 1,344 tons, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 76s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 125 bbls. Pork, and 300 bbls. Resin, reported on private terms. Also, an American bark, 353 tons, hence, with Syrup, at 26s. 6d.... For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.... For Hull, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms.... For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 272 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 25s.; a British brig, 295 tons, with Mahogany from a Mexican Gulf port, reported at 80s., with option of the Continent; an American bark, 521 tons, (now at Boston,) with Cotton, Resin, &c., from Charleston, reported at £1,050; and an American bark, 549 tons, (now at Boston,) with Naval Stores, from Charleston, reported at 4s. and 6s.... For Wexford, a brig, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 77s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 486 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d., flat; another, 591 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 6s.; another, 570 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do. at 6s. 1½d.; an Austrian bark, 374 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do. at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and a British brig, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported at 4s. 9d. and 6s. 9d.... For Havre, by steam, 450 pks. Lard; 100 bbls. Ashes, and 1,050 bags Coffee on private terms; also a Norwegian bark, 557 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 6s. 4½d., with option of Antwerp or Rotterdam; an Italian brig, 328 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters do. at 6s. 3d., with option of Antwerp, Amsterdam, or Rotterdam.... For Antwerp, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d. ₱ bushel; 150 bxs. Bacon at 35s. and 3,000 sides Leather at 50s., the latter to fill up; also a British ship, 1,365 tons, with about 8,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with option of Bremen.... For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels Rye, 500 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Sugar, and 600 pks. Tobacco on private terms.... For Hamburg, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard, and 25 hhds. Tallow at $1 30 reich marks; 2,150 wet-salted Hides at $1 30@$1 40 reich marks; 100 bxs. Merchandise at 75 marks; 150 bbls. Beef at $1 50 marks; 750 pks. Tobacco, reported on the basis of 35s. for hhds., 17s. 6d. for cases, and $1 for bales; and 50 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ₱ ℔.... For the Baltic, an American brig, 383 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. per bbl.... For Stralsund, a German bark, 397 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 10½d. per bbl.... For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 327 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s., or, if direct, at 4s. 10½d. per bbl.... For Danzic, a German bark, 338 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. per bbl.... For Bordeaux, an American bark, with Pipe Staves, from New-Orleans, reported at $103 for Extra Heavy.... For Smyrna and back, an American bark, 454 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, taking out about 14,000 cases Petroleum, and merchandise to fill up.... For Trieste, an American bark, 527 tons, (now at Boston,) with Tobacco, from Richmond and City Point, reported at 55s.... For St. John, Newfoundland, an American schooner, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to 40c. ₱ bbl.... For St. Johns, New-Brunswick, a schooner, 142 tons, hence, with Molasses, reported at $1 ₱ hhd.... For Pictou, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $12, gold.... For Montevideo and orders, an American bark, 566 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 17c. ₱ cubic foot, and $17 for Lumber.... For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 140 tons, with general cargo, at $1,550.... For Aux Cayes, an American schooner, about 1,500 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at about $800.... For a British Windward Island, an American bark, 395 tons, (now here,) with hhd. Staves, from Norfolk, at $10.... For Jamaica, an American brig, 258 tons, (now at Boston,) with hhd. Staves, from Norfolk, at $10, and back with Log-wood to New-York, at $5 ... For Halifax, N. S., a British schooner, 173 tons, hence, with Coal, at $1 25 ₱ ton.... For Havana and back to New-York, an American brig, 201 tons, with general cargo, reported at $2,100.... For Havana and back to Philadelphia, an American brig, 338 tons, reported on the basis of $5 50 for Sugar and $3 50 for Molasses.... For the north side of Cuba, two schooners, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $9.... For Matanzas, an American brig, 508 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,500, and another, with Lumber, from Philadelphia, at $5.... For Bermuda, a British brig, 239 tons, three trips, on private terms.... For Vera Cruz, an American schooner, 148 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Newark, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, June 12.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 47 bales; exports, coastwise, 607 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,903 bales.

GALVESTON, June 12.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 44 bales; gross, 62 bales; exports, coastwise, 65 bales; sales, 222 bales; stock, 16,706 bales.

MOBILE, June 12.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 9 bales; exports, coastwise, 93 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,849 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 12.—Cotton depressed; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 66 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 7,046 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 41 bales; gross, 135 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 58,497 bales.

## BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, June 12.—There is no material change in the market. There is considerable inquiry for Combing and Delaine Fleeces, but prices are settling down, and sales can only be made at concessions. There is a good stock of new Kentucky Combing on hand, for which holders ask 50c., but 46c.@47c. is all that could be obtained if forced on the market now. Very choice lots brought 50c., but the principal transactions of the week were understood to be at 47c., and this may be considered a fair quotation for average lots. The market has, in fact, become rather dull for Combing and Delaine Fleeces, and holders are already beginning to feel that prices paid for this description in the interior were altogether too high. At the same time the consumption of medium and Combing grades is still quite large, and if a few leading buyers would enter the market and purchase any considerable quantity a favorable change would soon take place. The transactions in California embrace 721,000 ℔., and holders are disposed to place the new clip as fast as possible. The range of prices indicates no material change, but concessions are made to effect sales, and prices are taken now that would not be considered a few weeks ago. Sales of Spring have been at 27c.@38c., and Fall at 16c.@22½c., but a fair quotation for good and choice lots of Spring is from 30c. to 35c., and anything that brings an advance on the latter price must be of a very superior quality. Pulled wools have been held to a fair extent, sales for the week comprising 176,000 ℔., but the demand is falling off, and a quiet market is expected. There have been sales of Ohio Fleeces at 48c.@56c.; Michigan Fleeces, at 48c.@50c.; New-Hampshire and Western Fleeces, 46c.@48c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 52½c.@60c.; Scoured, unwashed Combing and Delaine, 42½c.@50c.; Scoured, 55c.@85c.; Tub, 57c.; Super and Extra Pulled, 40c.@57c.; California Spring, 27c.@38½c.; do. Fall, 16c.@22½c.

## HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, June 12.—Sugar—Demand good at full prices; foreign news regarded favorable; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14@15 reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 16@19½ reals; Molasses Sugar, 10¾@11¼ reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 10½@10¾ reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 11½@12 reals; do., fair to good Refining, 12¼@12¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 15@15½ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 470,000 bxs. and 51,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 25,000 bxs. and 6,000 hhds.; exported during the week, 14,500 bxs. and 5,100 hhds., including 3,700 bxs and 3,900 hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet and weak. Flour—American, $28@$28 50 ₱ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $43@$45 ₱ quintal. Lard—In Kegs, $37@$37 50 ₱ quintal; in tins, $43 50@$44 50. Tallow, $27@$29 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $13@$13 50 ₱ arroba; White, $16@$20. Empty Hogsheads, $8 50. Lumber in fair demand; White Pine, $65 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $56 ₱ M. Shooks flat; Box, 20 reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 48 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 40 reals. White Navy Beans, 23½@24½ reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $54@$56 ₱ quintal. Corn, 11@11½ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops nominal; Long shaved, $85@$90 ₱ M. Freights quiet and weak.

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.
*Held by Brady, J.*

Nos.
22—The Weeh'ken Docks vs. The Erie R'y Co.
42—Duclas vs. The Church of the Puritans (No. 1.)
43—Same vs. same, (No. 2.)
44—Same vs. same, (No. 3.)
99—Bailey, &c. vs. Sulter, &c.
113—Delevan vs. Duncan, &c.
119—Metzger, &c. vs. Oppenheimer.
122—Lask, &c. vs. Scott, &c.
131—Clements vs. Ytturria.
142—N. Y. S. Loan & Trust Co. vs. Cook County Bank.
166—Kiefer, &c. vs. Oppenheim.
172—Hatch vs. Taylor, &c.
201—Brigham vs. Hynson, &c.
242—Furniss vs. Furniss.
24—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Spader, &c.
255—Same vs. Same.
195—De Hart vs. Hatch.
321—Fellows vs. The Mayor, &c.
32r—Wills vs. Friedlander.
329—Bowker vs. New-York West Shore & C. R. Co.
332—Paine vs. The Rector, &c. of Trinity Ch.
333—Guerra vs. Guerra.
337—Humphreys vs. Hurtt.
340—Mann vs. Willoughby.
342—Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Diers.
343—Brainerd, &c. versus Westervelt.
344—Earle vs. McGarren.
345—Cronley vs. McDermott.(two motions.)
346—Coler vs. Komrtz, &c.
347—Tamaro vs. Grover.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until the 1st of July.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
*Held by Donohue, J.*

Nos. Demurrers.
10—Scannon vs. Ruck et al.
6—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
25—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
9—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
24—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1—Leszk vs. Scott et al
8—Phillips et al. vs. Therasson et al.
11—Patton et al. vs. Lanonette.
18—Hartford and N. Y. St. B. N. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Issues of Law and Fact.
464—Lyon vs. De Corneau et al.
384—Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.
443—Grant vs. Baker et al.
400—Gantier et al. vs. Douglass M'f'g Co. et al.
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe M. L. I. Co.
78—Foley vs. Green et al.
475—Pelton vs. Lichtenstein et al.
477—Miller vs. McClave et al.
478—Powers vs. Smith et al.
482—Beyer vs. Haas et al.
487—Harrison vs. Webb et al.
490—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
491—Muller vs. Weidman et al.
491—Stern vs. Bayard et al.
502—Third Av. R. R. Co. vs. Sayre et al.
504—Gentile vs. Gee et al.
509—Strong, &c., vs. Ditmars, &c., et al.
527—Kerns vs. North Am. Life Ins. Co.
534—The Comptoir des Escompte de Paris vs. Everett et al.
535—Ward vs. Newman et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
541—Gedney vs. Funnell et al.
542—Chetwood, &c., vs. Driscoll et al.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.
434—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.
403—Malcolm vs. Evans, &c.
135—Hard vs. Sturges et al.
185—Hurlbut vs. Sturges et al.
425—Meyerheim vs. Raymond.
348—Enke vs. Job.
133—Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Warren.
93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
338—Pond's Extract Co. vs. Humphreys S. H. M. Co. et al.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART I.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.
*Held by Lawrence, J.*

Nos.
460—Ocean Nat. Bank N. Y. vs. Walbridge.
1414—Platt et al. vs. Mount.
1464—Brainerd et al. vs. Scott.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1522—Bailey vs. Spofford.
1561½—Murphy et al. vs. Keese et al.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmalo.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien.
1554—Salmon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Leonard et al.
1128—Viele, an infant, vs. Darling et al.
846—Viele vs. Darling.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
294—Clemishef vs. Schuyler.
1546—Williams vs. Sherwin et al.
2706—Cassebeer et al. vs. Kalbfleisch.
146—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
1218—First Nat. Bank Montgomery, Ala., vs. Hill.
1220—Same vs. Same.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1179—Little vs. Sanford.
992—Germania Bank N.Y. vs. Schafer et al.
1000—Levy vs. Met. Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Mo.
2802—Levy vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
2994—McCabe vs. The Mayor.
3028—Same vs. Same.
3053—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
*Held by Westbrook, J.*

Nos.
1581—Glenn vs. Mull.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
3123—Kally vs. Eldredge.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania Steam-boat Company.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
983—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Namee, Impl'd.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
3091—Ferguson vs. Ferguson.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
529—Lilienthal, Executor, &c., vs. Ocean Nat. Bank of New-York.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
1133—Ahsbahs vs. Clinton Fire Insurance Co.
3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Importers' & Traders' Nat. Bank.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1369½—McGuinniss vs. Hotaling.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1247—McKeo vs. Chenery.
1151—Durio, Survivor, vs. Jordon, impleaded.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
3185—Du Pasquier, Trustee, &c., vs. Squire.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
837—Davis, Receiver, vs. Faut.
689—Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1569—Lieo vs. Fries et al.
1359—Poillon, Survivor, vs. Volkenning et al.
2788—People State of New-York, ex rel Floyd vs. Conklin.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3105—Carbonero, Administratrix, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Co.
1393—Kierstead vs. Hennings.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
793½—Wilkins vs. Crandall.
1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
133—Dayton vs. Johnson.
1763—Beer et al. vs. Hill, Survivor, &c.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
1177½—Graham vs. Johnson et al.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.
2429—Met. Gaslight Co. of New-York vs. The Mayor, &c.
1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.
1775—Mer. & Manuf. Bank vs. Wheeler.
1777—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
*Held by Curtis and Sedgwick, J.J.*

Nos.
38—Fairfax vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R. Co.
45—Hanks vs. Stevenson.
47—Haas vs. O'Brien.
30—Coleman vs. Crump.
26—Am. Dock Imp. Co. vs. Staley.
23—Robertson vs. Atlantic M Ins. Co.
51—Fielding vs. Waterhouse.
52—Payne, Adm'x, vs. 42d st. & Grand st. R. R. Co.

Appeals from Orders.
1—Faulks vs. Kamp.
2—Wade vs. De Leyer.
3—Same vs. Same.
4—Wehle vs. Conner, Sh'ff.
5—Wehle vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
6—Same vs. Same.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Lehmair vs. Griswold.
9—Mitchell, Ex'x, vs. Vermont Copper Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
*Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
15—Kelley vs. Hiler et al.
33—Long vs. Knells.
2—Wright vs. Equitable Life. Ass. Soc. of U. S. et al.
16—Clark vs. Bannan.
37—Schwencke vs. Rupp.
42—Eiverson vs. Vanderpoel.
52—Webb vs. Stead et al.
8—Coleman vs. Mulford.
22—Scheira vs. Freund et al.
23—Einstein vs. Chapman et al.
21—Falk et al. vs. Klein.
30—Pollock et al. vs. Smith.
47—Blackwell et al. vs. Goshen.
48—Blackwell et al. vs. Brinkman.
49—Smith vs. Touer et al.
3—Hass vs. Hass.
6—Coleman vs. St. John.
21—Crosby vs. Watts.
25—Gouter vs. Wilbur.
32—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.
38—Miller vs. Hall.
50—Clegg vs. Hamel et al.
55—Shetnen et al. vs. Jacobs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
*Held by Freedman, J.*

Nos.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1305—Carnes vs. Platt.
1221—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
631—Kupler v. Hagen et al.
1145—Cassidy et al. vs. Bogoden.
1075—Goodrich vs. Sweeney.
1889—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.
1041—Darragh vs. McKim.
851—Lewis et al. vs. Manhattan Glove Co.
339—Copeland vs. Ellsworth.
647—Hagen et al. vs. Kupfer.
1083—Hayes vs. Dayton.
1085—Byrne vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1087—Weber vs. Weber.
1107—Hayes vs. Bookman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
*Held by Monell, C. J.*

Nos.
970—Vermilye et al. vs. Blossy.
820—Howard vs. Second Av. R. Co.
1950—Freedman et al. vs. Waller.
916—Ryan, administrator, vs. Kennedy.
812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan.
2110—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.
653—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
2016—Taurber et al. vs. Blum.
668—Bradley vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
1890—Kirchner vs. The Mayor, &c.
674—Fowler vs. Kingen.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Monday, June 28, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
*Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
1—Bangs vs. Blue Ridge R. R. Co. et al.
66—Perry vs. Goldie.
23—Schafer vs. Von Schoening.
42—Pell vs. Conover.
25—Hargous vs. Neville.
55—Read vs. Cochrane.
56—Hartt vs. Merz.
58—Kraedzelmann vs. Prohl.
63—Ross vs. O'Callahan.
30—Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford.
70—Same vs. Same.
2—Burke vs. Hone.
4—Burke vs. Murphy.
5—Levy vs. Newhorn.
29—Wulfing vs. Bancroft.
31—Palmer vs. Kotte.
41—Goetz vs. Matty.
75—Levy vs. Isaacs.
9—Dudley vs. Browning.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
*Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
1476—Koehler vs. Koehler.
2037—Lanigan vs. N. Y. Gas-light Co.
775—Taylor vs. Bleecker and Fulton Fer. Co.
1461—Lewis vs. Squires.
1446—Kearney vs. Bleakley.
1470—Pell vs. Conover.
1472—Lavin vs. Kehoe et al.
1489—Reeth vs. Reeth.
1451—Tiemeyer vs. Brennan.
1492—Tracy et al. vs. Vandewater.
1493—Searles vs. Geer.
1494—Greer vs. Porter.
1595—Haws vs. Goodwin.
1497—McKay, Guardian, vs. Meyers et al.
1498—Dufrom vs. McDonald.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
*Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor.
2543—McCafferty vs. The Mayor, &c.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor.
1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead et al.
723—Ludlow vs. Boyce.
1069—Molier vs. Tuska.
739—Latasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor.
2511—Dornberger vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2538—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2464—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
2484—Green vs. Board of Education.
1297—Greer vs. McDonald.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
1354—Lilienthal vs. Guardian Mut. Life Ins. Co.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.
837—Duncan et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1087—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1093—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
*Held by Alker, J.*

Nos.
2717—Ermis vs. Bassford.
4120—Fleischauer vs. Oppenheimer.
2792—Hamilton vs. Kennell.
1828—Otto vs. Imhoff.
4109—Kafka vs. Hatt.
2071—Crow vs. Callahan et al.
3330—Mahony vs. Neuman.
2529—Sothern vs. Stearns.
2378—McClure et al. vs. Cook.
2269—McGrew vs. Sherman.
2168—Kopman vs. Hanford
1612—Lowy vs. Friedman et al.
4332—Ginsburg vs. Schlesinger.
2839—Venable vs. Richey et al.
2844—Morrow et al. vs. Baudman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
*Held by Gross, J.*

Nos.
3753—Bennett vs. Gorden.
2609—Van Tine vs. Luhman.
2610—Same vs. Same.
2522—Feuchtwanger vs. McGrath.
2737—Koop vs. Holland.
2633—Douglas et al. vs. Strauss.
3366—Schroff vs. Weiher.
4271—Harner et al vs. Selford et al.
4277—Man & Build. Bank vs. Rempf.
2334—Daly vs. Ryan.
2270—Devlin vs. Butler.
2413—Brown et al. vs. Eno.
2524—Clark vs. Keeting.
2542—Fine vs. Atwater.
2544—Hughes vs. Farley.
2615—Franche vs. Witters.
1931—Polenz vs. Kohn.
3735—Hatch vs. Bemak.
4268—Duryea vs. Suckon.
4269—Same vs. Same.
4210—Same vs. Same.
4101—Desmond vs. Otis.
2662—Brown vs. Thurber et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
*Held by Spaulding, J.*

Nos.
4203—Ward vs. Krumm.
653—Hugart vs. Brennan.
2784—Agar vs. Tarmanholz et al.
1061—Rachtun vs. Waters et al.
1049—Rowe et al. vs. Jewett et al.
3700—Sommerfeld vs. Kohner.
3787—Galligan vs. Levy.
4053—Lichtenberg vs. Hess
4055—Boardman vs. Desilver.
4088—Knoblock vs. Arnold et al.
4188—Van Kleck vs. Crandall
4226—Haight vs. Schott.
4382—Bird vs. Wenck.
2837—Druon vs. Alton et al.
2838—Solomon vs. Mahler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.
*Held by McAdam, J.*

Nos.
3231—Sherwood et al. vs. Hanaford.
2155—Brunsteller vs. Dry Dock, E. and B. R. R. Co.
4324—Morney vs. Howe.
2730—Boeltcher vs. Rothman.
2732—Ehlers vs. Zimmerman.
2757—Vandervelder vs. Lippman.
2759—Robinson vs. Smith et al.
2773—Bruns vs. McDonough.
2774—Bruns vs. Phillips.
1158—McGraw vs. King.
2160—Gotschalk vs. Luther et al.
2702—Arnault vs. Pelissier.
3185—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Rindskoff.
3561—Bell et al. vs. Westervelt et al.
4083—Same vs. Same.
3573—Butler et al. vs. Westervelt.
3720—Wrenkow et al. vs. Cameron Coal Co.
3851—Daily, Jr. vs. Wyman.
3990—Peyser vs. Silberberg.
4037—Hardy et al. vs. Guy.
4257—Stout vs. Gray.
4300—Buckwalter versus Shayne.
4633—Rollac vs. O'Neill.
2795—Friedman et al. vs. Friedlander et al.
2796—Murz et al. vs. Neuss et al.
2798—Roe vs. Whelan et al.
2801—Hicks vs. J. M. Horton Ice-cream Co.
2802—Davis et al. vs. Butcher.
2803—Bauer vs. Heberlein.
2804—Jessup vs. Schroeder
2805—Laing vs. Cox.
2806—Brown vs. Timber Brook I. M. Co.
2807—Middleton vs. Rust, impleaded, &c.
2808—Granness et al. vs. Schneider.
2809—Reed vs. Leeds et al.
2810—Lass vs. Henckenhoff.
2811—Daniels vs. Spanhover.
2812—Moody vs. Lent.
2814—Cochrane vs. Herch.
2815—Davis vs. Sherdfeld.
2817—Sepler et al. vs. Direhard.
2819—Van Wyck vs. De Witt.
2821—Rohan vs. Conner.
2822—Allen vs. Duffey.
2827—Wetzler vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co.
2830—Osborne vs. Morrissey.
2831—The Fenian Brotherhood vs. Sulger.
2832—Carhart et al. vs. Pinney.
2836—Jeffords vs. Driscoll et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

Frank Williams, robbery.
Henry Swift, John Fay, burglary.
Louis Ungrich, felonious assault and battery.
William Sheridan, Thomas Mahen, felonious assault and battery.
William B. Hickox, John O'Connor, grand larceny.
John Kennedy, grand larceny.
Charles Bennett, grand larceny.
Nathan Tannebaum, grand larceny.
Thomas Clark, grand larceny.
Frank Langdon, grand larceny.
Patrick Vaughn, grand larceny.
Robert Braid, assault and battery.
Henry Massey, gambling.
Charles E. Nelson, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
*Held by Davis, J.*

Elizabeth Munker, homicide.
George Ray, perjury.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12.—Cattle quiet and weak; unsettled, except for upper grades, which are firm at full prices; receipts, 1,000 head; through Texans, $2 50@$4 50; shipping, $5 50@$5 90; choice Steers, $6 25; shipments, 5,000 head. Hogs—receipts, 10,000 head; fairly active; closed 5c.@10c. lower; prices ranged from $6 50@$7 55; sales mostly at $7 25@$7 40; shipments, 9,000 head. Sheep nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—Live Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head; market quiet and unchanged; Shippers, $6 25@$6 80; Bacon, $6 60@$6 80; Butchers, $6 90@$7 25. Cattle steady and in good demand; sales of good native Steers at $6 25; choice Texas Steers, $5 25; good do., $4 25@$4 75; fair, $3 50@$4; common, $2 60@$2 90.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12.—Flour steady. Wheat excited, higher; No. 1, $1@$1 01; No. 2 do., 98¼c., spot; 99⅝c., July; $1, August; No. 3 do., 94c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 67⅞c., spot; 69c. bid, July; 71⅛c.@71⅞c., August; Rejected, 66c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 58⅜c., spot; 56⅞c.@57c., July. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and firm at $19 37½, spot; $19 37½@$19 40, July; $19 62½@$19 65, August. Lard in good demand at $13 30, spot; $13 35@$13 37½, July; $13 60, August. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat excited, higher, unsettled; $1 00½, July. Corn easier at 68⅞c., July; 71⅝c.@71¾c. August. Oats dull at 58⅞c@59c., June; 57c.@57⅛c., July. Pork firm and higher at $19 45, July; $19 70, August. Lard firm at $13 40, July; $13 60@$13 65, August. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12.—Receipts by Lake—3,400 bbls. Flour, 13,300 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. Receipts by Railroads—3,700 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. Shipments by Railroads—3,500 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—16,000 bushels Wheat. By Canal to the Interior—8,000 bushels Wheat; 8,500 bushels Corn. Freights by Canal—Wheat, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York, tolls included. Afloat to Tide-water from Buffalo and Oswego—827,100 bushels Wheat, 302,500 bushels Corn, 228,000 bushels Oats, 8,300 bushels Rye. Flour quiet and steady; 800 bbls. sold. Wheat inactive; holders strong; $1 03 offered for No. 3 Chicago Spring, but refused. Corn dull; holders firm; 8,000 bushels No. 2 sold at 74¼c.; 38,000 bushels Sample at 70c. Oats neglected. Barley and Rye, none here. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Highwines, none here.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 12.—Flour steady; Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, July, $1 36; Amber Michigan, $1 23½@$1 24; July, $1 25@$1 25½; August, $1 26; No. 2 Red, $1 23½; July, $1 25; No. 3 Red, $1 15; Rejected, 99c. Corn steady; High Mixed, 74c.; July, 75½c.; Low Mixed, 72c.; do. Wabash, 74¼c.; no grade, 69c.; Damaged, 58c. Oats firm and in fair demand; White, 66c.; Michigan, 63⅜c. Freights dull; Corn to Buffalo, 2c.; Wheat, 5c. to Oswego, 3c. to Oswego. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bushels; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, June 12.—Flour steady; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 16; Extra White Michigan, $1 32. Corn quiet; High Mixed 82c. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $33; Unbolted, $32 ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—11,500 bushels Wheat; 4,400 bushels Rye; 2,300,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,088,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 18@$1 22. Corn firm at 72c.@75c. Oats steady at 67c.@69c. Rye quiet and weak at $1 05@$1 08. Barley nominal. Butter unchanged. Pork dull at $19 50@$20. Lard dull; Steam-rendered, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Kettle-rendered, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; delivered; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs firm and 10c. higher; common, $6 60@$6 90; fair to medium, $7@$7 20; good to extra, $7 30@$7 50; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 130 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—Flour firmly held. Wheat strong; No. 1, $1 07¾; No. 2, $1 03½; July, $1 03; August, $1 03. Oats weak, lower; No. 2, in store, 59⅝c. Corn firm, higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 66⅜c. Rye dull; No. 1, 95c. Barley nominal, but firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 21; No. 3 do., $1. Provisions nominal; Pork, $19@$19 40, cash and July; Lard held at 13½c.@14c. Lake Freights nominally 6½c. to Oswego, 3c. to Buffalo. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,500 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—Flour dull; very little doing. Wheat easier; little done; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 34¼ bid, cash; $1 36½, July; Soft No. 2 Spring, 98c., cash; 99c., July. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 67c.@68c., July. Oats lower; to sell at 58½c., July. Pork lower for futures at $19 85@$19 90, September; held at $20. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.—Flour dull and lower; Superfine, $4 75; Single Extra, $5; Double do., $5 25; Treble do., $5 50@$6 50; choice Family, $6 75@$7. Oats, 75c.@76c. Corn-meal held at $4 50. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 70. Gold, 116¾.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 73c.@75c. Oats in light demand at 68c.@70c. Rye nominal. Provisions dull. Pork, $20@$20 25. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c. Bulk Meats—Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¼c.@14c. Lard—Tierce, 15¼c.@15½c.; Kegs, 15c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging quiet but firm at 13¼c.@14c.

DETROIT, Mich., June 12.—Flour dull; declining at $6@$6 15. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 25; No. 1 White, $1 24; Amber Michigan, $1 21. Corn dull and drooping; 69c.@72c. Oats firm at 61½c.@62c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 30c. Resin quiet at $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for hard; $2 for Yellow dip; $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 70.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet. Oats quiet; one car No. 1 White State at 73c. Corn dull and unchanged. Barley nominal. Malt steady; sales of 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 70.

## POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Post Office changes for the week ending June 12, 1875, were as follows:

*New-England.*—Office established—South Charlotte, Washington County, Me., William L. Smith, Jr., Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Adaline M. Wilder, Salmon Brook, Aroostook County, Me.; Thomas C. Keyes, Newbury, Orange County, Vt.; Frederic Merrill, Brookville, Norfolk County, Mass.; Leonard L. Dickinson, Hartland Centre, Hartford County, Conn.

*New-York.*—Postmasters appointed—H. A. Smith, Catatonk, Tioga County; Guy L. Merrill, Kenyonville, Orleans County; David P. Williams, Medway, Greene County; Jane Cole, Millport, Chemung County; Elisha Brown, Versailles, Cattaraugus County.

*Pennsylvania.*—Office Established—Springvale, Mercer County, David Clark, Postmaster. Name Changed—Buck Creek, Lancaster County, to Bernice; Isaac O. Blight, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—William Ritter, Lochiel, Union County; John Rounds, North Chenango, Crawford County; George Stubblebine, North Coventry, Chester County.

*Delaware.*—Postmaster appointed—Henry M. How, Leipsic, Kent County.

## MARRIAGE IN INDIANA.

Judge Buskirk, in an address to the Grand Jury in Indianapolis, Ind., one day last week, expressed himself on the subject of marriage as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I wish to call your attention to any so-called marriage that may have taken place in this country, where the parties have undertaken to perform the ceremony themselves, agreeing to live together as long as their mutual love exists. It is an insidious and dangerous attack on the sanctity of the marriage relation, and, if permitted to go unchecked, will eventually break down our marriage system, and inaugurate an era of free-lovism, and transform our country into a refuge for Spiritualists and Free-lovers, and all persons who deny the divine origin and sanctity of the marriage relation. If you know of any such cases, indict the parties for living together in fornication. If such marriages are legal, let the public know, so that the next Legislature may remedy the matter."

## RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 2[illegible], 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
[illegible]
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTHFERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,
RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.
The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1875.

*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Donovans—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Girofle Girofla—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

*Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of* The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum | 3 |
| The Weekly Times, per annum | 2 |

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Five Copies | (per annum) | $7 50 |
| Ten Copies | (per annum) | 12 50 |
| Twenty Copies | (per annum) | 22 00 |
| Thirty Copies | (per annum) | 30 00 |

And One Extra Copy to Each Club.

For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
| Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free.) | 25 |

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

*NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.*

*The up-town office of* The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

*Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily* Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

*NOTICE.*

*We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled*

*"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"*

*and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of* The Times.

By the figures given in our Washington correspondence from the report of the Bureau of Statistics for April, it will be seen that there has been a very considerable falling off of both imports and exports for the last ten months as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1874. The latter period included July, August, and September, before the panic. Some of the items of difference are curious as well as instructive. We have taken $3,000,000 worth less coffee, and $1,100,000 more of tea. In hides and skins we have increased both our imports and exports, just doubling the latter. In raw silk there has been a slight increase, and a corresponding one in silk manufactures imported. The importation of metals has largely diminished—of iron and steel and their manufactures $12,500,000, or nearly forty-five per cent. The exports of these articles, on the other hand, have increased fully thirty-three per cent., and now equal seven-eighths the imports. Curiously enough, the importation of precious stones has increased by nearly two-thirds. Wool and its manufactures also show a slight increase. In exports the most notable items of decrease are in breadstuffs, cotton, oil, and tobacco, and the most remarkable instance of increase is, of course, gold.

Our readers who are going to Boston before next Thursday—and we are quite aware that they are by no means few—will find in our dispatches this morning a very full account of the programme for the celebration. It appears that the oratory of the occasion is to be of somewhat subordinate importance—not that it will not be good enough in itself, for Mr. Devens has the reputation of a good speaker, and has the inspiration, moreover, of direct descent from one of the Committee of Safety under whose direction the expedition to Bunker Hill was originally ordered. But the programme indicates a liberal provision of those means of enjoyment which every one can appreciate, and which are much more accessible to the multitude than speeches. Of these the procession six miles long and the illumination in the evening are the principal.

The ways of railroad "magnates" are in some regards a puzzle to the uninitiated. On Wednesday last Mr. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, made an elaborate speech to his Directors, which was given to the public in our columns on Friday. He took a bold position, and declared the entire ability of the road to maintain its "independence." He paid his respects to the newspaper press, and had a good deal to say of its misrepresentations. The spirit of the address was less bitter, but not less firm and hardly less defiant, than that of his previous utterances. On Friday, however, Mr. Garrett's representative, Mr. King, the Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the gentleman who is alleged to have made the pledges in behalf of the company the repudiation of which is one of the most important charges brought by its opponents in the present contest, met Mr. Scott in New-York. They proceeded to agree on a basis of compromise and settlement to be submitted to the Directors of the respective companies, the character of which has not been made known. But the public, which was long since tired of the controversy, and which has been in many respects a very severe loser by its continuance, will hardly criticise the changeable temper of either of the contestants, if only substantial harmony and security for the future are obtained. Whether this is to be the result of the recent meeting remains to be seen.

We need not ask any of our readers to pay attention to the detailed narrative we publish this morning of the swim of Capt. Boyton across the English Channel. It is sufficiently exciting to be sure of readers. The Captain's feat was nothing less than a heroic one. It was not only dangerous, and performed with courage, but it was the supreme test of the swimmer's invention, and therefore of the greatest importance in establishing its usefulness, and, we may say without exaggeration, its beneficent character.

*CALIFORNIA POLITICS.*

Next in importance to the Ohio election, this Fall, is that of California. In that State the Gubernatorial term is four years, and the Legislature is chosen every two years. This year California elects a full State ticket, a Legislature, and three Congressmen. The State is usually and fairly classed as Republican in politics; but the people are somewhat erratic in their movements, and several political revolutions, usually originating inside of the Republican Party, have made the politics of the State a difficult puzzle to outside observers. At the last general election, in 1871, Newton Booth was chosen Governor by the Republicans, who also elected their entire State ticket, with one inconsiderable exception, and secured a large majority in the Legislature. Booth's majority was 5,061; and at the judicial election which was subsequently held the Republicans chose all of their candidates. Soon after that election, the Independent Party was formed upon the basis of opposition to "corporate monopolies." By this term was chiefly meant the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the management of which had provoked a great deal of hostile criticism throughout the State. Gov. Booth allied himself with the new organization, and became its leader. The legislative canvass which came off during Booth's second year in office was conducted with great spirit, and it resulted in giving the Independents the balance of power in the Legislature then chosen. The Independents combined with the Democrats, and possibly a few Republicans, and elected Booth to the United States Senate; a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Casserly was filled at the same time by the election of J. S. Hager, a Democrat, whose term expired with the late Congress, when Booth took his seat. Thus the Governor held the office to which he had been elected by the people more than a year after he had been chosen United States Senator by the Legislature. That body was practically controlled by the Booth party, locally known as the "Dolly Varden" party; and it is charged that its management of State affairs has been reckless and extravagant. It is certain that the expenditures of the State Government have been enormously increased. With a population of 570,000, California pays nearly $2,000,000 as the annual cost of its civil government. This is twice as much as that of Massachusetts, more than ten times that of New-Jersey, and double that of Pennsylvania. Of course, the official patronage of the State, so far as it could be controlled by the Governor and Legislature, has been given to the Independents, and that party is justly held responsible for much of the extravagance and mismanagement which have characterized public affairs.

This year the Republicans are first in the field with their platform and candidates. Timothy G. Phelps, of San Mateo, who has been nominated for Governor, is an old-time Republican, and has served in Congress with great credit. He is a farmer, was formerly Collector of the port of San Francisco, and is thought to be a very strong candidate. The Congressional nominations have not all been made. In framing their platform, the California Republicans seem to have conceded something to the popular notion that a declaration concerning national issues must be forthcoming; but the important part of their work is that which relates to local affairs. The resolutions referring to rigid economy in the Government, reduction of public salaries and fees, &c., are aimed at existing abuses. The railroad question is reserved for a separate and somewhat portentous enunciation, which takes the form of an indictment of the management of the Central Pacific Railroad corporation. It is hostile to the last degree, and meets, point by point, the claims of the company, as heretofore presented by its officers and friends. For the last five or six years the California papers have been engaged in a bitter contest over the conduct of this corporation. It has been charged that the railway magnates have practically owned all of the prominent politicians of the two great parties in the State. The Independents, who came into power upon this issue, claimed that a Democratic or a Republican victory meant substantially the same thing to the railroad people. They said that the corporation, which now owns the entire railroad system of the State, controlled every influential official, as well as the legislative authorities of a majority of the counties in which railroad interests had any foothold whatever. It is impossible, at this distance, to say how correct was this criticism; certainly, the discussion in the political newspapers of California has been so acrimonious that to outsiders it has had a ludicrous suspicion of being a species of rabies. It was impossible to get at any intelligent mean of opinion in such an irreconcilable difference of expression. But now the California Republicans, who have been charged with being the private property of this powerful corporation, have boldly denounced it and its claims. Senator Sargent, who has repeatedly been stigmatized with subserviency to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, presided over the convention, and George C. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate, who has long borne a similar accusation, doubtless helped engineer the convention; and he supported the anti-railroad resolutions in a vigorous speech.

This action is significant. It foreshadows the defeat of the Independents, who had no platform but one of opposition to the railroad people, and no candidate but Booth, who is now in the Senate. Whether this unexpected turn of affairs is due to a change in public opinion in California, or to an astute policy on the part of the Republican managers, we cannot say. It reminds us of a similar *coup*, when the Republicans in 1871 embodied an anti-coolie plank in their platform, to the surprise and disgust of the Democrats, who had no other political principle for the canvass. The Republicans elected their candidate—Booth—and, perhaps, have repeated their tactics this year. The Democrats of California are divided in their councils, the branches of the party being "hunker" and "progressive," according to their own notions. The hunkers are probably more hunkerish than in any State in the Union; some of them seem never to have heard that the rebellion was over. As the "Dolly Vardens" had no policy but that of a reform which they failed to carry out, and a general hostility to corporations which is expressed by the Republicans, their organization seems to have outlived its usefulness.

*WAR AND THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE.*

In the endeavors to account for the depression of trade and other deficiencies of material prosperity, which are felt in Europe as well as in America, too little prominence is generally given to a cause which is perhaps the most important of all those that have combined to produce this deplorable result. This cause is the destruction consequent upon the great wars of the last twenty years. Our own war is always referred to in reckoning up the causes of our present business torpidity; but it is generally only the inflation and the consequent reaction the influence of which is regarded. This is, of course, a very important consideration; but that which is most important of all is one which affects at present the whole civilized world—the great destruction of wealth and of the producers of wealth. Business calamities, even the great panics which sometimes shake like earthquakes the centres of trade, whatever may be their ultimate cause, merely indicate great derangement and result in, or perhaps are caused by, the transfer of wealth from certain persons to certain other persons. The world at large is actually no poorer by them, and after a readjustment of the forces and balances of trade, the work of the world—production, distribution, and consumption—goes on much as before.

But the causes of our present depression are of quite another kind. They lie at the very beginning of all worldly things. The expense of war and the scale on which it is conducted have increased so enormously within the last half century that the cost of the great wars of the last twenty years was to the cost of all previous wars as mountains are to mole-hills. Property to be reckoned by thousands of millions of dollars, which represented the labor of generations, was destroyed. It did not change hands; it was not hoarded, or locked up. It was blown into gas and smoke, or shivered into fragments, or burned up, or trodden down, or left to rust and rot upon the battle-field. The accumulations of the labor of millions of men were stricken out of existence. There was no "revival," no "resuscitation," of it to be looked for; it was gone, and gone forever, without doing anybody any good. And besides this, millions of men were, by death, wounds, or disease, taken from the productive force of the world. They, and what they would have added to the world's wealth, are to be stricken out of the account, but not as if they had never been—it is worse than that. For they had been, and they were calculated upon and calculated for, and then they were destroyed. They not only ceased to produce, but they were no longer ready to consume and to pay for what they consumed. That such a course of events, consequent upon such great wars as those of Europe and America during the last twenty years, should not result in material distress is so clearly impossible that the conclusion should hardly need to be set forth. But it is not so clearly seen, or at least so generally recognized, that a complete recovery from the disastrous results of these wars is not to be looked for until the old balance of forces is restored by the peaceful labors for some productive years of a new generation. Not until those who were boys in our war of secession, and in the French-German war, have taken their places stably and peacefully among the producers and the consumers can we reasonably expect fully our old prosperity.

This consideration makes a trustworthy opinion upon the prospects of continued peace in Europe of very great interest and value; and such an opinion has just been withheld, rather than expressed, by one of the most sagacious of British statesmen. Mr. Grant Duff, M. P., has for some years been in the habit of publishing reviews of political affairs which have been remarkable not only for the minute and accurate knowledge which they displayed, but for predictions which, were they not so plainly the result of an exceptionally clear perception and sound judgment, might have passed for prophecies. He has lately set forth his opinions of the state of the political world in his annual address to his constituents; and of course what he says about Germany and France is heard with great interest. He feels unable to give a decided opinion as to the duration of the present peace; but on the whole he inclines to the belief that war is at least not imminent. He "wishes that the fears of war were wholly without foundation;" but he adds "there is no denying that the military spirit has taken stronger hold of Germany than her best friends could wish." He thinks that the Germans have gone a little crazy with their success; that they have lost their sobriety and taken on no little of the old French arrogance and exaltation of spirit. There is now among them a "tendency to violent solutions, to cutting knots which their fathers would have sought to untie." They are inclined to quarrel with all their neighbors. Prince Bismarck is not quite the swaggering "renowner" that some people take him for; but he is, nevertheless, as ready for "trenchant proceedings" outside as inside of Germany. On the other hand, a large proportion of the German people are peacefully inclined. The peasantry are averse to military service; and they emigrate. The Liberal party is gradually but steadily increasing, and the Liberals are opposed both to war and to Bismarck. The Catholic influence is against Bismarck, and also against war with France. For these reasons Mr. Grant Duff does not expect the war-breathing military party in Berlin to get the upper hand, at least at present; and although he goes no further than this in his expression of opinion, the weight of his authority, we are happy to see, is to be counted in favor of peace—that peace which, if it continues, will surely and gradually restore plenty and prosperity; and without which we cannot hope for that sound and healthy activity of business for which we have all been looking and longing so eagerly.

*THE POST OFFICE, THE EXPRESS, AND THE PEOPLE.*

One result has been achieved by the express companies in the legislation affecting the postal laws which they rushed through Congress last March. The revenues of the Post Office have fallen off largely in consequence, and a department of the Government which has never been self-sustaining is likely to fall still further short of taking care of itself. Perhaps the Adams Express Company and other similar organizations have reaped the advantage of this, and perhaps they have not. If it could be proved that they have benefited by the law of which their dinners in Washington secured the passage it would be all the argument necessary to secure the repeal of the obnoxious enactment, for the people who have to pay heavier taxes to supply a deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office are not likely to allow a law to remain in force which takes money out of their pockets for the benefit of these rich corporations. Such legislation could never have been secured had not the peculiar means of which we have spoken been used to blind Congress to the fact that the United States mail belongs to the people. If the express companies were directed by steadier heads they would need no argument to convince them that their true interests lay in the encouragement of, instead of in the line of efforts to restrict, these facilities, which, however successful they may be temporarily, must in the end prove futile. Heretofore merchants have sent through the mails with freedom samples of the goods they desired to sell. Publishers have distributed circulars, prospectuses, and specimen copies of newspapers, periodicals, and books very widely. These extensive advertisements have had a direct and decided tendency to the increase of trade, and from this the express companies have profited very largely. If their managers shall find that their sharp practice has not resulted in such an increase of receipts as they had hoped for, they may attribute it to a double reason—first, to the natural indignation of the people at finding those who should be their servants trying to play the part of masters by abridging their privileges, and, secondly, to the inevitable decrease of business which must have followed the suspension or relaxation of this peculiarly effective sort of advertising, which merchants have been compelled to abridge because of the sudden and iniquitous doubling of the rates of postage upon what has been known as "third-class matter."

For a time after the passage of the act of March 3 it looked as if the Post Office authorities were playing into the hands of the express companies by restricting what might be included in "third-class matter" as narrowly as the technicalities of the law would permit. Merchants were constantly and repeatedly annoyed by finding their packages charged with letter postage upon the slightest pretext. Publishers had the book manuscripts sent them by authors detained in the Post Office until the few cents justly chargeable were multiplied into dollars, and the same annoying experience was repeated time and again with authors' proofs, in which stupid and superserviceable clerks undertook to limit the extent of corrections that should be allowed. A recent decision of the department has put this last matter upon the right basis; but there are still senseless attempts constantly made in other directions to give forced interpretations to the law, and always in the line of annoyance to those who use the mails for legitimate purposes, and without the slightest thought of abusing its privileges. Now and then, for instance, we hear of books or manuscripts charged with letter postage, because the sender has written upon the wrapper the words "printed matter," or because he has given his own address so that the package might not be lost if it should fail to reach its destination. The last edition of the *Post Office Guide* insists that this is not allowable, but that a printed label conveying the same information may be affixed. While this interpretation may be according to the strict letter of the law, it certainly is not common sense, and the same might be justly said of the regulation which the *Guide* for January undertook to establish, that packages should not be tied with twine. The last issue of the *Guide*, we observe, relaxes this rule so far as to admit that packages can be so tied with twine that their contents can be "conveniently examined," but as it does not define the precise degree of looseness which is permissible, it is hard to see that much is gained by this extremely liberal interpretation of the regulations. There are other exactions in the regulations the absurdity of which is apparent, but it is not worth while to stop to enumerate them. During the few months that Postmaster General Jewell has been at the head of the department it is but fair to say that there has been a vast improvement in the administration of its affairs, and here in New-York Postmaster James has displayed a degree of promptness, courtesy, and efficiency which cannot be too highly commended. It would, of course, be too much to expect that these officials should be able to surround themselves with subordinates as competent as themselves, even in proportion to the positions they may fill. Then, in the thirty or forty thousand post offices scattered over the country, it is inevitable that an immense amount of incapacity and stupidity should be developed. The community, however, have a right to demand that they should not be annoyed by the caprices of those who manifest their existence by exercising a little arbitrary authority in the enforcement of some petty rule which might much better be ignored. If advantage is now and then to be taken by these officials of the technicalities which may be twisted out of any general law, it would be much better that the legislation governing the administration of the department should be more exact and specific, and that less should be left to interpretation and arbitrary regulation.

Very unexpectedly to the express companies, doubtless, their action in securing the special legislation to which we have referred has directed attention to the general administration of the affairs of the Post Office Department. One of the very first acts of the Congress which meets next December will be to repeal this obnoxious legislation, and to throw open mail facilities to the public more generally and more liberally than ever before. Postmaster General Jewell cannot do the people a service which they will appreciate more highly than by bringing his large practical business ability to bear in the development of a system which shall possess that definiteness in detail in the want of which so many annoyances have originated.

*THE KING VS. JOHN HORNE.*

One of the curious incidents arising out of our Revolution was the trial of the King *vs.* John Horne. Horne's was a remarkable history. He was born in 1736; the son of a London tradesman who gave him an excellent education, in 1760 he became a clergyman of the Church of England. But this soon proved a very unsuitable line for him to pursue, and he plunged into politics, and for a time became a Wilkesite. Before long he entered, and with success, the lists of political controversy with Junius, and shortly afterward he endeavored to get called to the Bar, but in vain. His political sympathies were entirely with the Americans in their struggle, and he paid rather dearly for giving expression to them. On July 4, 1777, Lord Mansfield sat to try the cause of The King *vs.* John Horne, on an information filed *ex officio* by the Attorney General for libel.

The advertisement which formed the ground of action bore date, "Kings Arms Tavern, Cornhill, June 7, 1775," and stated that the Constitutional Society had that day met, and agreed that the sum of £100 should be raised, to be applied to the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged parents of their beloved American fellow-subjects, who, faithful to the character of Englishmen, preferring death to slavery, were for that reason only inhumanly murdered by the King's troops at or near Lexington and Concord, in the Province of Massachusetts, on the 19th of April last. Woodfall, the famous printer of the *Public Advertiser*, proved that Mr. Horne delivered to him one of the copies produced, paid him for the insertion of it, and commissioned him to send round copies to most of the other papers.

Mr. Horne conducted his own defense, in a speech in which he indulged in violent invective against all who were in any way concerned in the prosecution; declared the House of Commons to be the most corrupt body in the State, and said it was the Minister's house, who sat between his two brazen pillars, the Attorney and Solicitor General, like Jachin and Boaz, to guard the Treasury bench. He then called Lord Germaine and Gen. Gage; but neither, though subpœnaed, appeared. He then desired the Attorney General to be sworn, but that functionary refused. Alderman Oliver was then sworn as a witness for the defendant, and stated that the meeting alleged to have been held, was held, and the subscriptions raised paid to Mr. Horne; and a clerk of Heaton & Co. proved that Mr. Horne paid the money to their shop on account of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Lieut. Gould was then examined relative to an affidavit made by him about the engagement at Lexington and published in the *Public Advertiser*. The plea was put forward by Mr. Horne that his advertisement arose in some measure out of this document, but the Lieutenant's evidence in court went to explain away the affidavit and to confute all charges of murderous conduct on the part of the King's troops.

Lord Mansfield said there were but two points for the jury to consider; the proof of the publication and the proof of the charge in the information. The first was admitted. As to the second, they must read the advertisement and judge for themselves. After retiring for a short time they brought in a verdict of guilty. On the 19th November following, Mr. Horne attended the Court of King's Bench to hear judgment given, but when Lord Mansfield was about to give it, Mr. Horne entreated him to pause to hear matter he had to urge in arrest of the same. First, that the information on which he had been tried did not specifically charge him with any crime. To this the Attorney General replied that the charge was too obvious to be mistaken, and repeated his prayer that the court would proceed to judgment. Mr. Horne then passed to another argument, founded on the case of Lord Russell, beheaded in the reign of Charles I. That nobleman was charged with a design "to seize the King's Guards." The opinion of Judge Atkins was, that the words "King's Guards" were too loose and indeterminate; that the law knew not of any such persons. The Judges had been called "Guards of the King," and the expression had been variously applied. From this Mr. Horne came to the question, who were "the King's troops"? They had not, he contended, been defined. But admitting that they had, was it physically impossible that any of them should commit murder? And then he came to the word libel. "What," he asked, "is a libel?" The case was again adjourned until the following Monday, when Mr. Horne was sentenced to pay a fine of £200, to be imprisoned for the space of twelve months, and afterward find sureties for good behavior for three years.

Mr. Horne's subsequent career was not unsuccessful. A gentleman of the name of Tooke became greatly attached to him, and made him his heir, and Horne then assumed the name of Tooke in addition to his own. Mr. Tooke's country seat was at Purley, near Godstone, a beautiful district in the south of England, and hence the title of *Diversions of Purley*, which Horne-Tooke gave to his well-known work. He at length was gratified by getting into Parliament, notwithstanding the supposed disability of his cloth, and although steps were taken with a view to expel him, they were not carried out. An act was, however, in consequence, passed to prevent the admission of persons who had been ordained, but a few years ago this was repealed, and a person who resigns orders is now eligible for election to the House of Commons. Horne-Tooke died in 1812.

*THE BACCALAUREATE AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.*

SERMON BY PRESIDENT ROBINSON—RELIGION AND MORALITY INDIVISIBLE—TWO SIDES OF ONE MODE OF EXISTENCE—MORALITY DEGENERATES WITH THE UNSETTLING OF RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

Providence, R. I., June 13.—The President of Brown University, Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the students of the Graduating Class this afternoon. The exercises were held in the First Baptist Meeting-house, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The speaker's theme was "The indivisibility of morality and religion," the text being from Ecclesiastes, xii., 13. The author of Ecclesiastes, said the speaker, seems to have given us a summary of the moral and religious sentiments common in his day. If we change the phraseology to adapt it to our time it becomes a not inappropriate representation of the speculations current at the present time. There are expressions in the book which would satisfy the extremest free thinker, and there are sentiments devout and true enough to satisfy the Christian in every age. Examine the two-fold proposition of the text, observe the relations of religion and morality. The author says they are indivisible. They are ever indivisible parts of the whole. That the true religion is impossible without true morality there is reason for reaffirming every day. In every age there is a class of men who say that religion is everything, who forget morality in the extremity of their religion. On the other hand there is a class which merges religion in morality. They say worship is not so needful as work. Religion is lost sight of in their extreme attention to the duties of life. Under varied forms in our own country and over all the world is seen the tendency to divorce morality and religion. We have the philosophy of physicists, setting forth the claim that morality is divisible from religion, that the true morality is found divorced from religion. What is religion but the expression of our relation to God? What is morality but conformity to our recognized obligations? Religion is that which surrounds, controls and vivifies morality. But we must not forget that there are grades of morality. He is a moral man, you may say, who commits no theft. He may be a moral man who is actuated by the fear of punishment. But he who is moral above selfish ends is surely possessed of morality of a higher degree. Ascending to that grade which forgets rewards and regards not penalty, we find the highest style of morality. This highest style of morality is impossible when separated from the highest style of religion. So when we speak of morality and religion we speak of two sides of one great mode of existence. This will be seen when we recognize that the moral and religious nature of man are indivisible. Reason is not the power to discriminate merely between objects, but the power to discriminate between acts as well, and the relations of means to ends sought in the acts. So there is no man possessed of reason who is not also possessed of conscience. No man contemplates the right without feeling the obligation to the right. The moral rests upon religions. They are indivisible simply because morality needs religion to supply itself with motives. There are two classes of motives. There are those which simply ground themselves in the benefits conferred. The morality dictated by utilitarian ends has its origin in the individual himself. A utilitarian theory of morality leaves man just where it finds him, and if it rises higher it must be because there is an infused power, a power from above. Where do you find it but in that great being which opens His heart and invites to partake of all His bounty? Moral law has an end. It is to produce in you character. Nothing is more commonplace than to say, "Man becomes like what he seeks." The man who is eager for the world's applause proclaims it in his eye and in his step. Look around you! All men are imperfect. One, and one only, stands pre-eminent among men, the being in whom God spoke and was manifested upon the earth. In studying His nature and words you will be elevated and transfigured and transformed. In true religion we find the basis of true morality, as immovable as the basis of the throne of God. Take the types of character presented in our day. Beautiful they may be to behold in the distance, but they are as wanting in human sympathy as a soulless corpse. Apart from religion there can be no true morality. On the other hand, recognize God and you will recognize the brotherhood of man, and can bring back the wandering sons to the father. History has established it that morality is found, simply as it is built, upon religion. In all times and places we see that as soon as the religious convictions have become unsettled morality, too, has degenerated. Why, to-day, do we see so many men, high in position, making shipwreck of their character? Because they have divorced their morality from religion. You will succeed in life only as you recognize your obligations to yourself, to your fellow-men, and especially to your God. What you build you will build forever. Trust not to self nor to human guidance. Look to God in the market-place as well as in the meeting-house. Look to Him when pleading at the bar or standing at the sick bed. Remember that the Jesus Christ of the Bible is the Jesus Christ of humanity. Do not divorce morality and religion.

The Society of Missionary Inquiry listened to the annual address this evening. It was delivered by Rev. Dr. James G. Vose, of this city. The First Baptist Meeting-house was well filled with an appreciative audience.

*EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.*

THE COLLEGE AT HAMPTON, VA.—RECENT IMPROVEMENTS—THE NEW BUILDING.

*From our Own Correspondent.*

Hampton, Va., Tuesday, June 1, 1875.

The last time your correspondent was in this portion of Virginia was in the early years of the war. The place was then an indescribable scene of confusion and desolation. The pretty houses of the white residents were gutted and sacked, the yards and gardens filled with nastiness, the old church of Revolutionary times hacked and battered, and even the ornaments of the dead defaced. In these broad fields and among the negro cabins had gathered a great population of wretched runaway slaves, drawn by Gen. Butler's policy, figured in that ingenious definition which has become historical, "contraband of war." Here these unfortunate people squatted and swarmed, recognized by neither side at that period as human beings. Now, the scars of war seem all obliterated, and the scene is a picture of peace and order. The trampled fields are green with crops of wheat and vegetables; the houses and gardens are neat and well kept, and the negro cabins seem filled with comfortable-looking families, who to-day are in their best dresses and all alive with the great event for this people—the anniversary exercises of the young colored students at the Hampton College.

Gen. Armstrong, in founding this forefoot of freedom and intelligence on the old ground of slavery, has been singularly and providentially fortunate, as he has been in so many other features of his great work. The site is peculiarly beautiful and healthful, and very convenient of access from both North and South. The water-view is superb, and the whole scene, crowded with historic associations from the days of the settlement of James River and the battle of Yorktown to the never-to-be-forgotten scene in the drama, when the sudden appearance of the Monitor saved our fleet and changed modern warfare. A most cool and delicious sea-breeze sweeps continually over the fields of the college farm and through the buildings. And the safe sea-bathing and pleasant boating offer means of health and amusement to both teachers and students. (I was glad, by the way, to observe that those overworked ladies from the North, who are teaching here, had each her little row-boat for evening exercise.)

Then the farm is exceedingly convenient for market, boats, both for Boston, Baltimore, and New-York, touching close by, so that early "garden truck" can be sent without difficulty. In fact, this whole region has become a suburb for the supply of early vegetables and fruit to the New-York market. Then, of all States in which to try a philanthropic experiment for the freedmen, Virginia is the most favorable. There are more men in public life in it of intelligence and broad views than can be found in any other State of the South, and leading men see how prodigious yet may be the development of this old State if they have but a foundation of popular education. The Virginia Legislature has shown this in its remarkable generosity to this Freedmen's College, giving to it in 1872 one-third of the Agricultural State land grant, or about $95,000 though there were five or six colleges for white students applying eagerly for it. Moreover, Virginia will always be in the future, as she has been in the past, the great moving power among the Southern States, and if she permits and encourages a thorough experiment in elevating and educating the blacks, no other State will venture to object.

Gen. Armstrong has been equally fortunate (or wise) in the work of his architect in the new building for the students—Virginia Hall. Mr. Richard Hunt, in the design of the first college building, "Academic Hall," fell into a fault not uncommon with him of too much window-space and too little breadth of wall-surface, but in the new building he has produced a structure which, for its kind, is not surpassed in the United States. The use of heavy dormer windows, rough red brick, with black cappings, red balustrades, and many juts, with broad wall surfaces, has caused an effect of unusual picturesqueness and, at the same time, stateliness. He has taken advantage, too, of a high mansard roof to construct a grand college hall or chapel, the whole interior finish having a rich effect, merely from wainscoting with Georgia pine, oiled, and then having the heavy supporting beams of the same wood, shellacked, the effect being of a rich yellow ceiling with reddish, mahogany-like beams and border ornamentation. The hall is capable of holding some 700 persons. The dormitories were very well beautified, and the sitting and dining rooms remarkably spacious and airy. In the basement a steam-engine supplied power for raising the water, cooked the meals, heated the building in the Winter, and worked the printing-press, which by the way is a generous gift of Mr. R. Hoe, and does excellent work, as the students' paper, the *Southern Workman*, shows. I examined the kitchen and laundry thoroughly, and here must enter my principal and perhaps only criticism of the excellent machinery of the college. Except for purposes of instruction or audience, large buildings ought to be done away with in all colleges, and especially in schools for practical work like this. The great object in the education of these young colored girls, should be to fit them well for every-day life, they must not only learn school lessons, but should be trained in cooking, washing, cleaning, the arrangement of rooms and care of bedrooms, and all sorts of household work. Now in this grand establishment, the colored maiden cooks by steam, dries by steam, and, perhaps, does little ironing; she sets a table for a hundred; her water is brought by machinery, and soon, no doubt, her light will be. Now, with these girls scattered around in small houses, though the system is more expensive, each girl would be trained in a natural way in what afterward would be of use to her; she would cut her own wood, kindle her own fire, cook the meals of a small family at an ordinary fire, draw her water, light her lamps, and wash in a tub. And in this aspect, it was satisfactory that no steam laundry had yet been put up in the new building. Still, on the other hand, it must be said in Gen. Armstrong's favor that he is compelled to save money in every possible way, and the congregated system is the cheapest. Possibly for the male students, he cannot dispense with it. In other respects, he keeps the scholars to what will be their future habits of life. They have wheat bread (and that coarse) but twice a week. Their common fare is Indian bread, pork or ham, and no butter.

This building has been constructed with wonderful economy, the college making their own bricks, and doing much of the work. Though measuring 190 feet front by 40 in width, with 100 feet in the rear wing, and some seven stories high, it has only cost $80,000—a splendid monument of Northern generosity. A witty friend suggests that the legend on its windows should be the Virginia motto, "Sic semper tyrannis," a most Christian design. C. L. B.

*AMUSEMENTS.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"The Donovans" will to-night enter upon their last week at Wallack's. At the Union Square Theatre, "The Two Orphans" will be performed for the last time but one. At the Bowery Theatre, Miss Stanley will commence an engagement in a new drama called "Too Late." "The Big Bonanza" is still profitable to the management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Signor Salvini's *Hamlet*, although admired by the London critics, is pretty freely discussed.

At the French Opera, as Mlle. Krauss' illness continues, Mme. Gueymard resumed on Monday her old part of *Valentine* in the "Huguenots."

The Bouffes Parisiens closed on the night of the 31st of May for the season, and will only reopen on the 1st of September.

The Academy of St. Cecilia, at Rome, has conferred the title of honorary member on Gounod, Verdi, and Liszt.

Sardou's "Perle Noire," whence "A Flash of Lightning," has been reproduced at the Paris Gymnase.

"Lohengrin" and "Aïda," with d'Angeri, Sanz, Marini, Cotogni, and Maurel, are to be done next season at Venice.

The "Chatte Blanche" will be produced at the Paris Gaîté at once. This theatre will not shut at all during the Summer.

The first two hundred performances of "Le Tour du Monde en 80 Jours" at the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre produced receipts amounting to 1,457,163 francs, or an average of 7,187 francs.

Lord Lytton's "Money" has been revived at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, with Miss Wilton, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. George Honey, and Mr. Coghlan.

Rubinstein, the pianist, has received a commission to write a five-act grand opera for the Paris Opéra. Its title is to be "Néron," and its libretto has been written by M. Jules Barbier.

Mlle. Fidès Dévriès, (Mme. Adler,) the popular soprano of the French opera, who, on her marriage a few months ago, retired from the stage, gives a series of concerts at Vichy this Summer.

A grand opera in five acts by the maestro Ferruccio Ferrari, entitled "Maria e Fernanda," is now being performed at Bologna. The libretto is simply an adaptation of M. Sardou's "Fernande."

Mr. Carl Rosa, who opens at the Princess' Theatre on the 6th September, will go to Italy to recruit his company. The season will probably open with "Maritana," with Miss Rose Hersee and Mr. Santley.

Marriages among Parisian artists are becoming more and more numerous. After that of M. Bouhy and Mlle. Reichemberg, another is announced between Mlle. Angèle Moreau, of the Porte-Saint-Martin, and M. Caron, of the Opéra. These last will not quit the stage, any more than the former.

Mlle. Marguerite Chapuy, the prima donna of the Opéra Comique, Paris, has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson, and will shortly appear at Her Majesty's Opera as *Violetta* in "La Traviata;" also as *Rosina* in "Il Barbiere," as *Zerlina* in "Il Don Giovanni," and in other characters.

The "Vestale" of Spontini, executed by the members of the Roman Musical Society, has had brilliant success in that city. Prince Alfieri, the President, decided that there should be a third representation at the Salle Dante, under the direction of the maestro Mustafa.

The new tenor, M. Tournié, who was to make his first appearance in England in the French operas at the Gaiety in the second week in June, was causing considerable excitement in France, owing to his exceptional success at the Opera-house of Marseilles. It is understood that he has been offered terms equal to any tenor in Europe.

After the orchestra of the Paris Grand Opera-house refused to allow M. Gounod to conduct at a benefit performance, in accordance, they claimed, with right and precedent, it was discovered that their claim to their regular conductor was, in reality, unfounded. But, of course, M. Gounod withdrew from the wrangle at once.

George Adolphus Griesbach, a well-known musician, has just died at Windsor at the age of seventy-four. The deceased was the last surviving member of the private band of George III., which he entered at the age of nine years, his father then holding the position of band-master. He was also a member of the Italian Opera, Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Philharmonic Society.

# FASHIONABLE SMUGGLING.

## THE FAULT WITH THE LAWS, NOT THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

### THE PROBABLE EXTENT OF THE PRACTICE—THE LETTER OF THE LAW OBSERVED—THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S INSTRUCTIONS—A CHANGE MADE BY SECRETARY BRISTOW.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 12, 1875.

The Treasury Department, in its efforts to detect and prevent smuggling of foreign goods into the United States, has lately given special attention to the unlawful introduction of merchandise with the baggage of passengers returning from tours abroad. The large number of persons who annually depart from the United States on foreign tours, the fact that most of them return with many trunks filled with valuable merchandise claimed to be "personal effects in actual use," and the liberal construction given the customs laws touching the admission of personal baggage, present opportunities and suggest devices for smuggling which are successfully carried out to an extent which seems almost incredible. The general regulations of the Treasury Department concerning the examination and entry of passengers' baggage provide that when articles are found in passengers' baggage to the value of over $500 the baggage shall be sent to the Appraiser's store for regular entry and appraisement.

"Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise, professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States, are exempt from duty." Under this law, professional books, implements, &c., are decided to be such as would naturally belong to surgeons, physicians, engineers or scientific persons returning to this country, or immigrants coming to the United States to settle, and are addition to the wearing apparel in actual use. Jewelry that has been worn or is in actual use may be admitted free of duty, and household effects not exceeding $500 in value, used abroad for more than a year by the person or family bringing them, and not intended for any other person or for sale, are entitled to be admitted free of duty, provided these facts are established to the satisfaction of the Collector.

It is a matter of record that American tourists, after an absence in Europe of three or four months, have returned to the United States with a carriage, a set of gold-mounted harness, or similar expensive merchandise, and had them passed free of duty as "household effects used abroad for more than a year." It is generally supposed that the admission of such articles free of duty is chargeable to the connivance of the Customs officials. To a certain extent this may be true, but the evil has its existence in the defective character of the law, and the liberality with which it has been interpreted in obedience to the printed instructions of the Treasury Department. While the law defines under what circumstances and to what value household effects may be admitted free of duty, it fails to define what constitutes household effects, and the instructions of the Treasury Department leave the determination of this question to the discretion of the officers, cautioning them to consider whether "the station in life of the parties in possession would entitle him or her to make actual use of" such effects.

While much merchandise is admitted free of duty, under the plea of being household effects used abroad for a year, the greater loss is inflicted on the revenue by the admission of merchandise as personal baggage. Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, in his last annual report, estimated that dutiable merchandise to the value of $128,905,000 was smuggled into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, by American tourists returning from Europe. "This incipient form of smuggling" may not be carried on to the enormous extent estimated by Commissioner Johnson, but those who will examine reports and statistics will be prepared to admit that at least many millions are annually lost to the national revenue by the practice described by the Commissioner. The report of the Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, shows that 47,744 passengers returned to the United States from abroad that year, which is 10,914 below the number stated in Commissioner Johnson's estimate. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, the number of passengers who returned to the United States from abroad, according to the official figures, was 47,730, of which number 31,280 were male and 16,450 female. Seven trunks to each passenger may be a too liberal allowance, yet considering that the Commissioner's estimate is nearly 11,000 below the actual number of passengers who arrived, it may be doubted whether his estimate of the number of trunks be much out of the way.

In reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury dated December, 1871, relative to the alleged practice of passengers making presents to Inspectors to pass personal baggage at the port of New-York without examination, Surveyor Cornell, to whom the letter was referred by Collector Arthur, stated that from Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 1, 1871, a period of eleven months, there arrived at New-York 721 steamers from European ports, bringing 34,738 cabin passengers. "It is not possible now," said he, "to state precisely what number of packages were landed and delivered as the personal baggage of these passengers; but it is safe to estimate that an average of five packages accompanied each passenger, making the total number of packages examined at least 173,690." Taking these figures as the return for the full year, and deducting one trunk for each passenger as being legally entitled to pass free of duty, leaves 138,952 packages as liable to duty. Five hundred dollars is not too high an estimate of the value of the contents of trunks returning with passengers from Europe. That liberal estimate would give $69,476,000 as the value of merchandise entered at New-York by "this incipient form of smuggling" during the year 1871. The average duty on the class of merchandise thus smuggled is at least fifty per cent. ad valorem, which gives $35,000,000, gold, as the loss to the Customs revenue for 1871. Taking the returns of passengers arriving in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, and estimating that the 16,450 female passengers brought three trunks each, and the 31,280 males one each, and the result is 70,630 trunks, the contents of which, valued at $500 per trunk, aggregate $35,315,000, which would show a loss to the national revenue that year of $18,000,000.

The Treasury Department, in its instructions to Customs officers says: "The term 'wearing apparel in actual use,' has not been considered literally to mean what was upon the person, but wearing apparel for actual and personal use of the passengers, such as it would be supposed the station in life of the parties in possession would entitle him or her to make actual use of." Under this discretionary power given the inspectors, there have been cases where a man of known wealth, accompanied by a wife or daughter, has been permitted to bring with him as personal baggage as many as sixty trunks, while other men, whose "station in life" is not rated so high, would be liable to penalties for bringing three or four.

The attention of Secretary Bristow having been directed to this matter, he caused such inquiries to be made as satisfied him that a radical change is demanded, and it is highly probable that his next annual report will recommend such change in the law on this subject as will prevent fashionable smuggling. In the mean time new regulations have been adopted, and are now in force, which will, if faithfully administered, add materially to the Customs revenue during the next fiscal year. The new regulations are printed in English, German, French, and Spanish, and are to be furnished the masters of all vessels conveying passengers to the United States from foreign countries that their passengers may be supplied with the necessary blank, and be prepared to make oath to the statements required before landing.

The following is a copy of the circular:

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Every passenger arriving at any port of the United States from a foreign port, is required to make a brief, but comprehensive and truthful statement of the number of his or her trunks, bags, and other pieces of baggage, of the contents of each, and of the articles upon his or her person. For convenience and uniformity, such statement must be made on the annexed blank, designated "Passenger's Baggage Declaration."

To avoid detention in landing, such statement should be carefully prepared before arrival, so as to be promptly delivered to the revenue officer upon demand. The following information will aid in the preparation of the declaration:

The numbers of the several pieces of baggage will be given in the proper place, and their contents entered under two heads:

1. Baggage not dutiable—Which comprises the following classes:

A.—"Wearing apparel in actual use," that is, clothing made up for the passenger's own wear, in reasonable quantities, may be declared as "wearing apparel."

B.—"Other personal effects," [not merchandise,] which are such as are usually carried with or about the person of a traveler, as trunks, articles of the toilet, stationery, a few books, one watch, jewelry, &c., &c., in actual use, and in reasonable amount, may be declared personal effects.

C.—"Professional books," "tools of trade," and "household effects," all of which have been used by the passenger abroad, the last named at least one year, may be severally declared as such.

2. Dutiable Merchandise.—Under this head must be entered all articles not included in "baggage not dutiable," as above set forth. Among these may be specially mentioned new wearing apparel in excess of that in general use, excessive amounts of jewelry, extra watches, articles of vertu, all presents, piece goods, and all articles purchased for other persons: in short, all articles not essential to the personal comfort and convenience of the traveler.

Great care should be taken to make a full and accurate return, and to examine the certificate which the passenger is required to sign.

The columns headed "Appraisement" are not to be filled by the passenger, but left blank.

The senior member of a family, if sufficiently acquainted with the contents of the baggage of the whole party to make a sworn statement of the same, will be allowed to include all such baggage in one declaration, but such a course will not relieve him or the several members from liability to search of their persons in case of suspicion, nor from any penalties for attempts to defraud.

Upon arrival, the declaration will be delivered to the revenue officer. The baggage will be examined on board the vessel or wharf, and duties assessed, which are payable in gold coin.

Any piece of baggage containing over $500 worth of dutiable merchandise will not be delivered on board, but sent to the Public Store for examination and appraisement.

Packages containing merchandise exclusively will not be considered as baggage, but must be regularly entered at the Custom-house.

All baggage is subject to actual and thorough examination, and the persons of all passengers are liable to search.

Any fraud on the part of the passengers, any concealment of fact or secreting of articles in the trunks, &c., or on the person, or attempt to bribe a revenue officer, will render the baggage liable to detention and confiscation, and subject the owner to other legal penalties.

Any complaints against revenue officers in the discharge of their duties must be made to the Collector of the Port, who will promptly investigate all charges made.

The declaration of the passenger must give the number of trunks, bundles and other packages, by which he is accompanied, and any misrepresentation of facts will subject the baggage to forfeiture. The following questions are printed in four languages, to which answers must be made and sworn to:

1. Are you alone? Or if accompanied by any of your family, enumerate them.
2. How many trunks and other packages do you declare as your personal baggage?
3. Of the number declared, does any trunk, package, or contents thereof, belong to any other person, or was it brought by you for any other person?
4. Does any trunk or package declared by you contain any wearing apparel which has not been in use?
5. Does any trunk or package declared by you contain any piece-goods, laces, jewelry, or other like effects either belonging to yourself or brought by you for any other person?
6. Have you any dutiable articles or effects upon your person?

## OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

### DECLINE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—INTERESTING STATISTICS—THE VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BROUGHT INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 10, 1875.

The Bureau of Statistics has published advance sheets of the report of quantities and values of foreign merchandise imported into and domestic merchandise exported from the United States for the month of April. The total value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States during the month was $45,867,315, a falling off of $11,793,285 compared with April, 1874. The total value of foreign imports for the ten months ending April 30 was $459,675,479, against $495,305,669 during the corresponding ten months of 1874—a decrease of $35,630,190. These statements include the value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported during the period named. The following statement will show the value of some of the leading articles imported during the ten months ended April 30, 1875, compared with the same ten months of 1874. The first nine items in the list given below are commodities upon which no duties are imposed:

| Articles. | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Chemicals, drugs, &c. | $3,663,403 | $2,723,986 |
| Coffee | 42,313,873 | 45,572,667 |
| Coin and bullion | 17,700,876 | 25,554,697 |
| Hides and skins, other than furs | 15,287,142 | 13,395,191 |
| Paper materials | 3,915,195 | 3,725,755 |
| Raw silk | 3,504,760 | 3,256,873 |
| India-rubber and gutta percha | 4,133,742 | 5,409,031 |
| Tea | 19,558,275 | 18,448,823 |
| Tin—bars, blocks, and pigs | 1,878,086 | 2,500,342 |
| Animals, living | 1,893,486 | 2,361,060 |
| Malt liquors | 1,419,732 | 1,437,577 |
| Breadstuffs and other farinaceous food | 8,960,897 | 10,705,566 |
| Chemicals, drugs, &c., not otherwise specified | 4,831,822 | 4,483,189 |
| Clothing, of cotton or wool | 1,547,289 | 1,691,973 |
| Coal, bituminous | 1,589,877 | 1,693,528 |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 24,317,287 | 24,968,144 |
| Flax, and manufactures of | 15,363,104 | 15,941,778 |
| Fruits and nuts | 10,530,318 | 7,515,700 |
| Furs and dressed fur skins | 2,522,443 | 2,086,096 |
| Glass and glassware | 4,900,571 | 5,149,654 |
| Hemp, and manufactures of | 2,883,342 | 3,424,307 |
| Iron and steel, manuf'res of | 16,040,838 | 28,537,256 |
| Jewelry | 583,915 | 770,285 |
| Jute, and manufactures of | 3,342,625 | 3,329,479 |
| Lead, and manufactures of | 1,287,252 | 1,706,991 |
| Leather, manufactures of | 9,041,665 | 9,634,104 |
| Musical instruments | 686,627 | 743,281 |
| Precious stones | 3,019,671 | 1,369,531 |
| Flax-seed | 5,190,844 | 3,257,286 |
| Silk, manufactures of | 21,931,399 | 20,819,321 |
| Soda and salts of | 4,320,2[illegible] | 4,937,379 |
| Spices of all kinds | 1,910,530 | 1,882,658 |
| Sugar and molasses | 57,548,237 | 69,715,864 |
| Tin, and manufactures of | 11,153,629 | 10,581,257 |
| Tobacco, and manufact'res of | 5,783,563 | 7,287,610 |
| Watches, and materials | 2,035,952 | 2,037,813 |
| Wines, spirits, and cordials | 6,467,652 | 6,875,690 |
| Wood, and manufactures of | 5,104,310 | 6,614,132 |
| Wool, and manufactures of | 50,077,423 | 48,690,166 |

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

For the ten months ended April 30, 1875, the total value of commodities, the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States, exported to foreign countries was $532,619,766, against $573,072,189 for the corresponding period of 1874—a decrease of $40,452,423. This decrease is mostly in the decrease in breadstuffs exported as compared with the ten months of 1874, the actual amount of the decrease being $30,913,851. In our cotton shipments we fell off $25,299,761; oil, $9,933,124; tobacco, $4,112,466; hides, $2,053,519; tallow, $1,890,422; distilled spirits, $856,199, which represents a decrease of 1,910,088 gallons. The products in which the greatest increase occurred are manufactures of brass and copper and hops. Manufactures of brass increased from $105,828 in 1874 to $800,040, copper from $446,447 to $1,569,951, and hops from $23,616 to $1,282,740. The total value of merchandise exported during the month of April last was $49,163,712, a decrease of $8,938,418 compared with April, 1874. Below will be found the value of leading domestic commodities exported during the ten months ended April 30, 1875, compared with the corresponding months of 1874:

| Commodities. | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Agricultural implements | $1,952,572 | $2,232,526 |
| Animals, living | 2,050,133 | 2,613,666 |
| Brass, and manufactures of | 800,040 | 105,828 |
| Bread and breadstuffs | 94,204,643 | 125,118,494 |
| Cars, railroad | 488,399 | 1,042,557 |
| Clocks, and parts of | 936,554 | 833,117 |
| Coal | 1,871,576 | 2,772,548 |
| Coin and bullion | 57,061,270 | 38,175,676 |
| Copper, and manufactures of | 1,569,951 | 446,447 |
| Cotton | 167,701,291 | 193,001,052 |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 2,330,682 | 2,370,730 |
| Drugs, dye-stuffs, &c | 2,420,780 | 2,285,743 |
| Fruits | 1,539,549 | 854,885 |
| Furs, and fur skins | 3,339,865 | 2,653,856 |
| Hemp, and manufactures of | 766,412 | 865,840 |
| Hides and skins, other than fur | 4,122,188 | 2,060,609 |
| Hops | 1,282,740 | 23,616 |
| Iron, and manufactures of | 9,236,765 | 7,769,344 |
| Steel, and manufactures of | 5,319,634 | 2,635,328 |
| Leather, and manufactures of | 6,016,949 | 3,889,565 |
| Musical instruments | 516,907 | 427,759 |
| Oil-cake | 4,516,656 | 3,461,363 |
| Oils, all kinds | 25,723,685 | 35,656,809 |
| Ordnance stores | 809,885 | 651,873 |
| Provisions | 69,120,952 | 66,295,916 |
| Quicksilver | 924,551 | 522,641 |
| Resin and turpentine | 2,167,076 | 2,534,127 |
| Seeds | 1,286,429 | 694,960 |
| Sewing-machines | 1,439,278 | 1,255,774 |
| Soap | 560,362 | 552,124 |
| Spirits, distilled | 232,020 | 1,088,219 |
| Spirits turpentine | 1,542,982 | 2,139,250 |
| Sugar and molasses | 1,705,282 | 1,279,803 |
| Tallow | 4,599,996 | 6,490,418 |
| Tobacco, and manufactures of | 24,187,419 | 28,299,885 |
| Vessels sold to foreigners | 372,787 | 708,446 |
| Wood, and manufactures of | 14,507,354 | 17,454,566 |
| Wool, and manufactures of | 144,820 | 177,346 |

The value of foreign commodities exported from the United States during the ten months ended April 30, 1875, was $18,021,850. The value of foreign merchandise remaining in United States warehouses on April 30 last was $45,983,793, being $12,492,118 less than remained in warehouses April 30, 1874. The exports of foreign commodities are, of course, made up of goods transported through the territory of the United States, as for instance, from Canada to Portland, for shipment abroad. Teas from China and Japan, carried across our country from San Francisco to New-York for shipment to Europe, are another illustration.

## AN EGYPTIAN BRIGADIER.

Col. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent of Louisiana State University, has definitely accepted the appointment of the Government Military College, near Cairo, Egypt, with rank and pay of Brigadier General in the regular Army of the Khedive. But he will not most likely leave Louisiana before October, possibly January next. The New-Orleans *Times* says that the appointment was made on the recommendation of Gen. W. T. Sherman.

# THE BLACK HILLS MANIA.

## HUNDREDS OF OLD PROSPECTORS IN THE FIELD.

### OUTFITTING AT CHEYENNE—ROUTES AND DISTANCES—METHODS OF WORKING UP THE EXCITEMENT—WAITING FOR THE TREATY WITH THE SIOUX.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Sunday, June 6, 1875.

The average pioneer in the far West has hardly any other pursuit than to rove and discover, and he sticks well to his trade. One will fall in with him daily in the towns and camps hereabouts, ready at all times to spin a tale of personal adventure as thrilling as those which have given the Carsons, Bridger, or Col. Boone such fame throughout the country. It is a dead settlement that cannot boast of its Buffalo Bill or Buckskin Jim. A man who hasn't been gashed with sabre or tomahawk, or had his body pretty well tunneled with miner's pick or burrowed with bullets, has come short of all the glory which belongs to the "old-timer" in the Territories. And when it is considered how vast this section is, and how poor the means of travel, it becomes almost a marvel how much some of these pioneers have seen of the world in the space of ten or twelve years. There are plenty of men here at Cheyenne to-day who were among the first California gold-hunters of '49, and in later years helped to stake out Virginia City in Nevada, have their names chronicled in the streets of Helena, sunk a cool fortune in Gregory Gulch, struck it rich at Miners' Delight, way up in Wyoming, or stranded again at Silver City, New-Mexico. There is no district or camp from the Big Horn Mountains on the north to the diggings of old Mexico on the south, or from Cherry Creek to California, that they have not visited. They know almost every nook and crevice, and have peeped into nearly every prospector's "hole" in California, Nevada, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, New-Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. It is curious, too, what an infatuation controls such men. For years they have been deprived of family and friends, have digged, tramped, braved their way alone, always on the alert, first into every newly-discovered mining field, rich one day, poor the next, and coming out at the end of each season "dead broke"—these men, many of them gray-headed and on the down-hill side of life, yet undaunted, firm in the belief that there is a fortune yet in store for them, may be seen in the streets of Cheyenne to-day, eager to get into the new El Dorado, the Black Hills. The old prospector dreams of rich gulches and pay streaks; there is a big bonanza somewhere for him, and he is ever ready with his jack, carrying blankets, bacon, flour, and miners' picks, apparently always on the go, and often making the whole Rocky Mountain range, from South Pass to San Juan, in one season. His occupation is to dig and discover, and his ever-recurring misfortune is to get "jumped." He is obliged to make a raise at the beginning of every season, strikes fabulous leads; when he goes into Winter quarters his diary is full of them, but in some evil moment he turns over the whole in an effort to "bust a faro bank," or getting sick of his riches, trades them for a double-barreled shot-gun or a euchre-deck, and "free lunches" it until Spring time comes again.

It is these prospectors who start the ever-recurring mining excitements to which the far West is every year subject. And it is the speculator in town lots or the gambler that join in with them and have most to do with advertising every new field, and inducing pilgrims to swarm into it. It is these that build up a mushroom city, herald it as the base of supplies for the new gold mines, and proceed to provide every facility for capping their victims. It is in this way that Del Norte, Silverton, and other towns have had their origin, and it is by this means that Cheyenne is now made to flare up with new life. Much of the Black Hills bluster has its start at this point, and it is here that the gilded specials and the marvelous accounts of rich pockets and unheard of nuggets are manufactured. There are many men gathered in here who are old hands at getting up mining excitements. They were here years ago, when Cheyenne first got its "send off," and have still an interest in corner lots.

The persistent talk and generous advertising of the Black Hills during the past few months, and the prominence given to Cheyenne as the available outfitting point, has served to fill the town with prospectors, and small knots of them are almost daily arriving. Large numbers pour in by train from the East, while some come from other mining fields. All are waiting to see what the Government will do about a treaty with the Sioux, and Delegate Steele and Gov. Thayer, both of whom reside here, are now in Washington to help matters along. Meanwhile, people of moderate views here look almost aghast at the breeze which has been stirred up throughout the East. That large companies in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other points, if we are to believe the telegrams and newspaper reports, are fitting out for the Black Hills is talked of here with serious nods. Cheyenne is already full of discontented pilgrims, with the Scylla of maddened Indians, and Government troops instructed to stop them and turn them back on one side, and the Charybdis of starvation to haunt them on the other, they can neither go forward nor turn back. They are rapidly wasting their supplies, being taken in by confidence men, and are likely before they get out of the place to find their last penny gone. It seems to be the old play over again, of "going for wool and coming back shorn."

Cheyenne is a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, the capital and chief place in Wyoming. It has seen many ups and downs in the ten years of its existence, the population ranging all the way from 100 to 10,000. It is just now having one of its "ups," and has gained perhaps 800 citizens and nearly doubled its trade since last year. It has no near rivals as a depot for the Black Hills country. Denver is 110 miles to the south, and Omaha is to the east over 500 miles. Her present prosperity depends in a measure on the permanency of these new mining fields. Should they be opened to settlement it may make quite a large city here as the best available base of supplies.

During the past few weeks not less than 2,000 prospectors, or "Black Hills Pilgrims," as they are called, have reached this town. There are now some 300 here; the balance of them have either pushed out, in small parties, by some circuitous route, hoping to "bring up" at the desired haven, many of whom have been intercepted and turned back, while large numbers have left in disgust for other mining regions, such as Sunshine or San Juan, in Colorado, or gone East again. So long as no treaty is concluded with the Indians by which the Black Hills are free of access it is worse than folly to run the risk of trying to get there. The advice of all sensible people here to the Black Hills expeditions and parties organizing in the East is to stay at home. It looks very much as if the upshot of this whole matter would be a more demoralized stampede than that which followed the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859. Too many far West towns rely upon just such excitements as these to keep them up, and it is to be feared that much of the extravagant advertising which the Black Hills are now getting at the hands of such places as Sioux City, Omaha, and Cheyenne, is merely a bid for the big trade which their filling up with outfitting parties would bring. Such signs on the street as "Black Hills Hotel," "Black Hills Outfitting Depot," "Black Hills Saloon," &c., show the truth of this.

The two daily newspapers here do everything that is possible to fan the excitement by publishing alleged interviews with prominent military officers, scientific gentlemen, or prospectors, who in times gone by have been all through the Black Hills, and picked up gold nuggets as big as hen's eggs. Maps are published showing routes to the new region, accompanied by long descriptions of the country, and all winding up with the great advantages of Cheyenne as an outfitting point; the claims of Laramie City, Omaha, Sioux City, and Yankton in this respect, being, of course, properly sneered at. But the keen wits of Laramie City, not to be outdone, have issued a map, dubbing the line of peaks that immediately surround that place "the Black Hills," and so scores whose geography is at fault pass on to that place, imagining that they are already in the promised land. At the time of the Sweetwater excitement years ago, the only previous gold flurry that Wyoming has enjoyed Laramie City, always the rival of Cheyenne, and the only other place in the Territory that has attained to the dignity of a daily newspaper, divided the honors by somewhat the same flank movement. Cheyenne fights off the claims of the Missouri river towns to being available as outfitting points by holding up the horrors of the "bad lands" which have to be traversed if the Black Hills are entered in that way. Any route, it is alleged, followed from the Upper Missouri will encounter them. Intense heat in the Summer, the absence of food for stock, and alkali water, are among the other bugbears put in the way of these routes.

The arguments in favor of Cheyenne as an outfitting point are chiefly the following. It is at the junction of the two competing railroads from the East—the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific. It is only two days' railroad travel from Chicago or St. Louis. The following table will show the distance and present rate of fare from these two points to Cheyenne:

| | Miles. | 1st class. Fare. | 2d class. Fare. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago to Omaha | 490 | $16 | $13 |
| St. Louis, via St. Joe, to Omaha | 487 | 16 | 13 |
| Omaha to Cheyenne | 516 | 31 | 24 |
| Chicago to Cheyenne | 1,006 | 47 | 37 |
| St. Louis to Cheyenne, via Leavenworth and Denver | 1,053 | 49 | 40 |

Special rates are now given from many Eastern cities. Round trip tickets from Chicago to Cheyenne and return, $70; St. Louis do., $75.

After reaching Cheyenne there are several stores, well stocked, which make a specialty of providing outfits and miners' supplies. But prices are high, and many who are posted as to this, if coming by way of Denver, stop there to make their purchases, finding prices lower, stocks larger and more varied; besides, parties are returning almost daily to Denver from Sunshine, Gold Hill, San Juan, and other mining regions, who will sell out cheap.

In leaving Cheyenne for the Black Hills there are two traveled routes, one by way of Fort Laramie, and the other via what is known as "Reel's Ranch." The one by way of Fort Laramie, Raw Hide Buttes, Old Woman's Fork, and Beaver Creek, is 182 miles. This route passes through a settled country for a hundred miles or so. Good ranches will be found every few miles as far as Fort Laramie. Stage fare from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie $10. The road is a good one, constantly traveled by military and freighting teams, and settlers. Stations, or "ranches," are from five to fifteen miles apart, where provisions can be obtained.

The other route is by way of Reel's Ranch, down Horse Creek to near its mouth, crossing the North Platte River at Nick Janise's ranch, about thirty miles east of Fort Laramie, and thence in a northeasterly direction, over a good road, to Red Cloud Agency. There is a stage line which carries the mail and passengers from Cheyenne to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, and the road is also much used by freight trains, ranchmen, and settlers. It is settled up as far as the Platte River, and all of the Indian goods for these agencies, and most of the military supplies for the two military posts at the agencies, Camps Robinson and Sheridan, are transported over it. The fare to Red Cloud is $15, and the distance from there to the Black Hills is about fifty miles.

The stations by this route are not so numerous. Daily stage lines and other outfitting facilities are projected, but held in abeyance somewhat until the Government concludes its treaty with the Sioux, giving free access to the Black Hills. It costs a good deal to live in Cheyenne in making preparations for the journey. Indifferent hotel accommodations, no better than those at Pit Hole or Oil City in petroleum times, are $4 per day, or from $15 to $20 per week; the keeping of horses from fifty cents to $1 per day. Every few days some new tale is told to keep up the excitement. A letter has been published from T. H. Russell, of Russell Gulch fame in Colorado, who accompanied a party to Custer Park, Dakota, in the Black Hills, in which he says that the country is all that Custer has painted it. "They are making three ounces per day to the man, ten yards from our stockade, with an apology for a rocker. We have sent out some gold to exhibit in Sioux City." The distances as given by prospecting parties who have returned, and their opinion of outfitting points may be summarized as follows: The distance from Sioux City, all wagon travel, is 600 miles, through a hostile country, affording neither supplies nor protection, and requiring a month's time to make the journey. The people from the north west are coming in via Bismarck Station of the Northern Pacific Railroad. From the latter place the distance to the base of the Black Hills is 300 miles through what are known as the "terres mauvais," or bad lands of Dakota. From Cheyenne to the Black Hills is only 200 miles, with good roads, a settled country, and military protection, and it can be accomplished in ten days. Regarding the late efforts to make a treaty with the Sioux, it may be said that the Indians know the value of the Black Hills and the anxiety of the whites to reach them, and they will hold on with a pretty firm grip.

*It will be remembered that by the treaty of April, 1868, with the Sioux nation, the Indians reserve the right to "hunt on any lands north of the North Platte River, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase." And by the sixteenth article of the treaty the United States agreed and stipulated that "the country north of the North Platte River, and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains, shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory; and also stipulates and agrees that no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same; or, without the consent of the Indians first had and obtained, to pass through the same; and it is further agreed by the United States, that within ninety days after the conclusion of peace with all the bands of the Sioux Nation, the military posts now established in the territory, in this article named, shall be abandoned, and that the road leading to them, and by them, to the settlements in Montana shall be closed."

This treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, and proclaimed by the President Feb. 24, 1869; but the Indians have never paid much attention to its provisions, and have never removed to the permanent reservation described in the treaty. Many citizens here contend that as the Indians never respected their part of the treaty, and cared nothing for the Black Hills country until they saw that the whites valued it, we should pay no attention to their claims in the matter; and this reckless talk and defiance of authorities shown by those parties who, well armed, have been rushing into that country has created a bitterness of feeling on the part of the Indians, which may account for their delay in closing a treaty.

## OBITUARY.

### ALBERT CLARK.

Mr. Albert Clark, of the firm of Clark & Waite, proprietors of the Brevoort House, died yesterday morning in this City after a long illness. Mr. Clark was born in Wilbraham, Mass., and was for several years proprietor of the United States Hotel, in Boston. He came to this City about twenty-five years ago to take charge of the Howard House, and in 1855 became proprietor of the Brevoort House, in which he took an active interest until 1869, when his health broke down, and he relinquished the business to his partner, Mr. C. C. Waite. Mr. Clark was a man of sterling character and good business ability, and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

### MR. MILES GERALD KEON.

Mr. Miles Gerald Keon, Colonial Secretary of the Bermuda Islands, died at his residence on the islands, on the 5th inst. Mr. Keon received his appointment from the British Government and entered on the duties of his office in the year 1859. He was a man of extensive literary attainments, the author of many popular books, and connected with many literary and scientific societies in Europe. With generous impulses, he was universally beloved, and his death is deeply lamented in the colony.

### REV. DR. CORNELIUS VAN CLEEF.

Rev. Cornelius Van Cleef, D. D., one of the oldest ministers in the Reformed Church, died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had just completed his fifty-ninth year in the ministry.

## LIVINGSTONE'S GRAVE.

A memorial tablet, on which is the following inscription, now marks the spot in Westminster Abbey where the remains of Dr. Livingstone are deposited: "Brought by faithful hands over land and sea, here rests David Livingstone, missionary, traveler, philanthropist. Born March 19, 1813; died May 1, 1873, at Chitambo's Village, Ulala. For thirty years his life was spent in an unwearied effort to evangelize the native races, to explore the undiscovered secrets, to abolish the desolating slave trade of Central Africa, and where, with his last words, he wrote, 'All I can add in my solitude is, may Heaven's rich blessing come down on every one—American, English or Turk—who will help to heal this open sore of the world.'" On each side of the tablet are also the following inscriptions: "Tantus amor veri, nihil est quod noscere malim, quam fluvii causas per saecula tanta latentes;" and "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear My voice."

# FORREST'S ESTATE.

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR SUBMITTED.

### HOW THE EXECUTORS HAVE MANAGED THE TRUST COMMITTED TO THEM—THE COMPROMISE WITH THE WIDOW—THE HOME FOR ACTORS.

John J. Ridgway, Jr., Esq., the Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County to audit, settle, and adjust the partial account of Daniel Dougherty and James Oakes, executors of Edwin Forrest, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, filed his report with the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Philadelphia, on Saturday. The report and accompanying exhibits cover about 125 pages of foolscap, written closely. After stating that the Auditor proceeded to the discharge of his duties on the 2d of January last, the report gives extracts from the will and codicils of Mr. Forrest, showing their main provisions. The report then proceeds:

"Mr. Forrest left a large estate in realty and personalty, the former in the States of Pennsylvania, New-York, Kentucky, and Michigan, and the latter entirely in New-York and Pennsylvania. Mr. James S. Lawson alone took out letters testamentary in New-York; Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Oakes were sworn in as executors here, no letters testamentary having been taken as yet in other States. The position of the executors in this State and New-York was peculiar by reason of the provisions of the will and their relations with the testator prior to his death. They were his chosen intimates for a long period of his life, and as he himself indicates in his will, he was confident that his wishes as expressed to them would be sacredly carried out. The duties devolving upon them, as has been shown by the testimony before the Auditor, resulting from the above and the condition of affairs which at once arose upon the death of Mr. Forrest, have been unusual and required services outside of the ordinary routine of such positions. The executors have been obliged to assume responsibilities which strangers to Mr. Forrest would have refused to undertake, and would not have been called upon to perform. The intimate knowledge which they had from constant interviews with Mr. Forrest, and acquaintance with his characteristics, rendered them peculiarly solicitous that his estate should be administered as he would desire if he were able to participate in the management; and when circumstances have occurred which he could not have anticipated, they have been obliged to act as they believed to be most in accordance with his known desires. The sole residuary legatee, the Forrest Home, has been constantly consulted, when such occasions have arisen, it being the only party legally interested, and is entirely satisfied with the action of the executors throughout and the account as filed by them. The duty of the Auditor would be readily accomplished by seeing the account correctly vouched, and no necessity would seem to exist for reporting upon and deciding several questions which naturally arise upon the settlement of an estate where expenditures not generally customary have been made; but the nice conscientiousness of the executors in the discharge of their duties has caused them to request the Auditor to consider as objected to every credit in the account claimed by them not commonly occurring in the execution of such trusts, and to require of them the most thorough explanations of the reasons for such expenditure." The Auditor then states that he is willing to comply with this request, and proceeds to consider these expenditures in the order presented.

THE FIRE IN THE LIBRARY.

The first of the extraordinary duties thrust upon the executors was occasioned by the fire in the library in the town residence of the decedent at Broad and Master streets, Philadelphia. In this room was contained his books, and here Mr. Forrest spent almost his entire time while in the house. There was also in other parts of the house a fine collection of pictures, paintings, and engravings and statuary, worth many thousands of dollars, gathered together by the testator, and which he desired should be placed in the "Home." There were many other valuable articles in the house in which he died, which were to go to the "Home." It was necessary to have an honest, careful custodian, and the Executors retained one Joseph McArdle, who had been in the employ of decedent as business agent or manager for some seventeen or eighteen years, and for whom he always expressed the highest regard. Mr. McArdle has continuously remained, and still remains in charge of the house, day and night. Besides the loss of the most valuable portion of the library, and damage to all the books by water, the house itself was injured to the extent of $2,112 12. The expense of restoring the parts of the building affected by the fire was paid out of the insurance moneys. The insurance upon the library amounted to $10,000, which sum was collected by the executors, and they determined that the wish of the decedent should be carried out and his library should go as directed. To do this it became necessary to rebind those books sufficiently preserved to be worthy of such expense, and to replace those totally destroyed. Accordingly, estimates were obtained of the cost of binding, and the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder. The Home not yet being in a condition to receive them the Shakespeareana has not yet been restored, but it is the intention of the executors to do so as soon as the proper time arrives. The item of binding amounts to $4,684, and is hereby allowed, there being no doubt in the mind of the auditor that the executors have only carried out the intention of the testator by their action in this respect.

WIDOW'S CLAIM FOR DOWER.

After stating the history of Mr. Forrest's marriage to and subsequent divorce in New-York from Catharine M. Sinclair, the Auditor devotes a considerable space to the discussion of that lady's claims for dower. He says: "The New-York divorce was not such a complete dissolution of the marital relation as to destroy Mrs. Forrest's dower in New-York, and, in accordance with these principles, such a decree of divorce has the like effect in Pennsylvania that a divorce in this State would have, in which the interest in the nature of dower is unaffected. It, therefore, would seem, and the executors were so advised, that other lands, in addition to those in New-York, were subject to the rights of dower, and the result of this would be to tie up the estate and hamper the execution of the design of the will indefinitely. Another, and to the executors in Pennsylvania a vital reason for effecting a compromise with Mrs. Sinclair was that they were advised by the counsel in New-York that under the statute of New-York she was entitled to a capitalization of her dower in that State, and under such capitalization she was entitled, in any event, to about $60,000. Still further complication of the following character was threatened by the widow in her endeavors to obtain a final settlement of her rights, for she was anxious to receive a fixed sum in full discharge thereof. Objection was made to the validity of the will, because, as was asserted, it devised lands upon a perpetuity under the laws of New-York, *i. e.*, to the Edwin Forrest Home, by suspending the alienation for an indefinite period of time, contrary to section 15, article 1, section 2 of the New-York Code—'The absolute power of alienation shall not be suspended by any limitation or condition whatever for a longer period than during the continuance of the lives in being at the creation of the estate.' And it was declared that the lands escheated to the State in consequence thereof, and because, in addition, the devise was to a corporation, and for a charity not created and in existence at the time of the will. It was urged by counsel of Mrs. Sinclair that if her claim was admitted, and a settlement in full with her were made, no difficulty would be found in procuring an act or acts of the General Assembly of New-York which would quiet all doubts on this subject, provided all parties joined in the application, but if Mrs. Sinclair was to be opposed, an effort would be made to urge the State to escheat, a course which would not injure the widow, as such escheat would be necessarily subject to her rights, and would render them capable of being obtained all the more readily. There certainly does not seem much strength in the objection to the validity of the will upon the ground above stated, although the executors were advised by counsel in New-York to that effect, for, by the directions of the will, there was no suspension of alienation at all, as prohibited in the section quoted; but, on the contrary, the trustees and executors were to sell and convey instantly and at all times when advantageous to the estate—the measure of no life is required, for the power of sale is instant and never suspended, and the money received for the land is to be brought into this State for distribution. However this might have been decided, it offered another obstacle to the rapid settlement of the estate, by suggesting costly and lengthy litigation with at least a chance of defeat, and offering, on the other hand, if a compromise could be arrived at, a complete quieting of all apprehensions, by the joinder of all in procuring the passage of laws removing every doubt from the minds of the most nervous. The counsel of Mrs. Sinclair proposed the sum of $200,000 as a fair consideration for the relinquishment of all her rights of dower. This was peremptorily declined, and further interviews and consultations took place. The Board of Managers of 'The Edwin Forrest Home,' which by this time had been incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, were consulted. The opinion of the New-York counsel was laid before them, and they were thoroughly informed as to the negotiations. On the 23d of December, 1873, they passed a resolution that the executors of the estate be authorized and requested to effect such a compromise of the claim of Mrs. Sinclair as to them may seem just and expedient, said compromise, if effected, to be approved by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. A series of resolutions were adopted by the board providing that the counsel in New-York of the executors of Mr. Forrest should be requested to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of New-York, in the name and behalf of the board, praying for the passage of an act enabling the home to hold and convey lands in the State of New-York, and also releasing to the home any estate, title, or interest of the people of that State in any lands in the State of which Edwin Forrest died seized. The President and Secretary of the board were empowered to sign the memorial with such of the trustees as could do the same. The final result was that on the 25th day of February, 1874, a settlement with Mrs. Sinclair was agreed upon, the terms of which were the payment to her of $95,000, in full of all claims, $75,000 in a mortgage, and the remainder in cash, the latter ($20,000) appearing in the credit side of the account filed. Releases of dower were executed by her and recorded in each State where the testator held land, and all parties united in procuring the act of Assembly of New-York deemed necessary. This action was approved by the residuary legatee June 2, 1874." The approval of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia had been obtained on May 16, 1874. It was the original intention of the executors in New-York and Pennsylvania that the whole of the $95,000 should be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of real estate on North River, but the depression in the market value of real estate, which continued up to the time limited in the agreement of compromise, induced the executors, rather than it should be abandoned, to assign the $70,000 mortgage on the Mount St. Vincent property, New-York, to Mrs. Forrest, and to obtain the additional $25,000 from the estate in Pennsylvania, and the compromise was accordingly effected. It is sufficiently apparent from the above statement of the circumstances connected with this settlement that great prudence was displayed by the executors in their action, and the approval of the Orphans' Court renders it unnecessary for the Auditor to do more than acquiesce therein. He will say, however, that he believes it to be very fortunate for the estate that so excellent a settlement was arrived at.

## CONFEDERATE HISTORY.

### SOME OF THE FORGOTTEN INCIDENTS OF 1863-4—A VIGOROUS PROTEST FROM GOV. ZEBULON VANCE.

*From the Wilmington (N. C.) Post, June 10.*

Under date of April 22, 1863, the Governor of this State wrote to J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War at Richmond, in which he had cause to complain of the unlawful, severe, and tyrannical acts of D. H. Hill, who then commanded this department, (now the editor of the Charlotte *Southern Home*,) who, in his zeal to fill up the ranks of the Army, had virtually suspended the enrolling officers. "Numerous complaints are made to me that he arrests men and sends them direct to the Army, without allowing the proper officers to pass upon their claims to exemption, as required by the act itself, and the regulations of the Department thereon." In other instances it is complained that the exemptions furnished by the enrolling officers have been disregarded, and the men forced into service notwithstanding. "As a matter coming within my knowledge, I also beg leave to say that a number of men have been seized by Gen. Hill and conscribed, who were members of a State battalion, raised under an act of Congress, by volunteers, from counties within or near the enemies' lines, where the enrolling officers could not go to do their duty." * * * "As for this and other irregularities complained of, I am clearly of the opinion, and so request that the best way would be to comply with the law strictly in all respect—that the military authorities should not be permitted to interfere with the enrolling officers, except to render aid when required in making arrests." * * * This course we are entitled to at the hands of the Government."

And now we find a matter of such peculiar interest, showing as it does the terrorism created in North Carolina by these terrible hordes of marauders, led on by men wearing the uniform of officers of the Confederate Army, and bearing commissions issued and signed by Jeff. Davis as President of the Confederate States, as to call forth a most remarkable letter from the Governor to the Secretary of War. It has been the chronic cry of disappointed rebels in the South and their Copperhead allies in the North ever since the war, to stigmatize the march of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and the movement of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, as being instigated by a hate and malice, exceeding anything of which mention is made in either ancient or modern history. These acts of these Union Generals accomplished more toward bringing the unhappy war to a close than anything that had then been done, and although the remedies were severe, they accomplished the purposes for which they were intended. Sherman and Sheridan were fighting to break down the Confederacy; the troops of which the Governor complained to the Secretary were Confederate troops, and the supposition was that they were fighting for the establishment of the Confederacy, yet we see that their lawless acts were stigmatized by the Executive of this State as "stealing, pilfering, burning, and murderous conduct." Did the Yankee bummers of Sherman's Army do any worse? Could they do worse? We give the full text of the letter:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Dec. 21, 1863.
*Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to an evil which is inflicting great distress upon the people of this State, and contributing largely to the public discontent. I allude to illegal seizures of property and other depredations of an outrageous character by detached bands of troops, chiefly cavalry. The department, I am sure, can have no idea of the extent and character of this evil. It is enough, in many cases, to breed a rebellion in a loyal county against the Confederacy, and has actually been the cause of much alienation of feeling in many parts of North Carolina. It is not my purpose now to give instances, and call for punishment of the offenders—that I do to their commanding officers—but I ask if some order or regulation cannot be made for the government of troops on detached service, the severe and unflinching execution of which might check this stealing, pilfering, burning, and sometimes murderous conduct. I give you my word that in North Carolina it has become a grievance, damnable and not to be borne! If God Almighty had yet in store another plague, worse than all others, which he intended to have let loose on the Egyptians in case Pharoah still hardened his heart, I am sure it must have been a regiment or so of half-disciplined Confederate cavalry. Had they been turned loose among Pharoah's subjects, with or without an Impressment law, he would have become so sensible of the anger of God that he never would have followed the children of Israel to the Red Sea!—no, Sir, not one inch! Cannot officers be reduced to the ranks for permitting this? Cannot a few men be shot for perpetrating these outrages? Unless something can be done, I shall be compelled in some sections to call out my Militia and levy actual war against them. I beg your early and earnest attention to this matter. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed.) Z. B. VANCE.

## RETURNING GOOD FEELING.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who has determined to make a family centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th inst., by dedicating a monument to the memory of members of the Spaulding family who fought there, has invited many eminent citizens from abroad to participate. Among these are Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, and Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, who were members of President Fillmore's Cabinet, and both have responded in friendly and patriotic letters. Mr. Stuart's letter, which is published in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, contains the following:

"Important as it is, under all circumstances, to cherish these sacred memories of the past, and to do honor to the virtues of those who fought and bled in their country's cause, such demonstrations have a peculiar significance and value now. The recent civil war necessarily produced much estrangement between those who had theretofore been (and who, I hope, will hereafter be) bound together by the ties of fraternity and of a common country. No one deplored that unhappy conflict more than myself. No one exerted himself more earnestly to avert it. And, since its close, no one has labored more diligently to re-establish harmony and good feeling. The war has now ended. Let the men of the North and of the South see to it that it be ended in fact as well as in name! Let the bitterness which it engendered be buried out of sight forever! All discussions of its issues would be useless. It belongs to the dead past! It has passed into the domain of history. Let us look to the glorious future, which lies before us; and let the only contest between the North and the South be as to which can do most to advance the prosperity and happiness and honor of our common country!"

## MR. A. H. STEPHENS ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

A number of the leading citizens of Atlanta, Ga., recently addressed a note to Hon. A. H. Stephens, requesting him to deliver a speech in that city on the coming Fourth of July. Mr. Stephens made the following response, accepting the invitation:

LIBERTY HALL,
CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., June 7, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind and earnest letter of the 5th inst. is before me. Be assured of my appreciation of the sentiments expressed in connection with the object in view. All I can now say in reply is that, *Deo volente*, I will be with you on Monday, the 5th day of July, as the Fourth comes on Sunday. I cannot promise to make anything like a regular address, but I do promise, at least, the profound sympathy I have in the ceremonies and proceedings arranged for the occasion; and I promise further, if able, to still more strongly manifest this sympathy by the utterance of such thoughts, however brief, pertinent to your most patriotic objects, as my strength will permit. Very truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

## LETTER FROM MRS. FREMONT.

A reunion was held, in San Francisco, on the evening of the 4th inst., of surviving passengers of the steamer Panama on its first arrival at that port twenty-six years ago. The Panama was the third steamer of the Pacific Mail Line that reached San Francisco, and among her passengers were ex-Senator William M. Gwin, Gen. Joe Hooker, Admiral Porter, and Mrs. Fremont, the last named being the only lady on board. At the reunion on the 4th, the following pleasant letter from her was read:

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 4.

*To W. H. V. Cronide:*

Please say to my old friends of the Panama that I return them my warm thanks for the kind and flattering request sent through you. It would please me greatly to believe that in the changes and losses life brings I could keep up the regard and good will of those I had known when I was young and impatient of wrong. My father told me he had lived a long life, and his experience was that there was more good than evil in people. My journey of '49 taught me the uncommon goodness of American men toward women and children, and ever since I have continued to find how wise and right my father was. Honor and troops of friends crowned his days, and I wish the same of those who so kindly remember me after a quarter of a century.

JESSIE E. BENTON FREMONT.

## DIVORCE GRANTED.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Cincinnati Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, in the case of William B. Gall *vs.* Harriet E. Gall, on the ground of the adultery of the defendant with M. N. Megrue and others unknown to the petitioner. The defendant is reported to be a sister of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, of New-York, and was married to the plaintiff in the Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, on the 14th of October, 1867. The adultery was alleged to have been of a continuing nature, at the residence of the parties, from October last until some time in the spring just closed.

## MARINE DISASTERS.

PORTLAND, Me, June 13.—The brig Sarah M. Loring, of Yarmouth, Loring, master, from St. John, N. B., for Matanzas, arrived here to-day, and reports that at 2 P. M. on Saturday, in a thick fog, she ran into and sunk the fishing-schooner Addison Center, of Gloucester, Capt. Jameson, which was at anchor near Cash's Ledge. The crew were saved and landed here, though they saved nothing but what they had on. The Addison Center registered about 70 tons, and was partially insured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—The schooner Victoria, coal laden, reported from Hoboken, for Providence, is badly ashore on Point Judith, and full of water.

## FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

It is some satisfaction to know that notwithstanding the depression of business throughout the country the principal industry in this place keeps up. Forty-eight full car-loads of scales were shipped from the factory in the month of May.

The production of scales for the first five months of the present year was over 2,500 more than for the corresponding time in 1874.—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian.*

PRUDENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD by the timely use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs.—*Advertisement.*

**Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes** AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY. Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

**Man Shot.**—HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, would have notified Mr. Schute, of Brooklyn, who was shot by a burglar; the instant his window was broken open the burglar would have been alarmed and never entered.

**Lundborg's California Water** For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

**Physicians know that iron is a remarkable** medicine. The Peruvian Syrup is a preparation of iron.

**Desbler's Pills are the Best and Safest Remedy** for chills and fever and malaria.

**Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.** Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

## MARRIED.

TERRY—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, June 10, by Rev. J. H. Stansbury, SAMUEL B. TERRY to GRACE ISABELLA BROWN, daughter of James B. Brown, Esq., both of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

CLARK.—Sunday morning, 13th inst., at his residence in this City, after a lingering illness, ALBERT CLARK, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from University Place Church, corner 10th st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

COOPER.—On Sunday, June 13, JOHN COOPER, aged 42 years.

The funeral services will take place from St. Alban's Church, East 47th st., near Lexington av., on Wednesday, June 16, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ELLISON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 11, JANE HARMAN, daughter of the late Francis Harman Ellison and sister of Commodore Francis B. Ellison, United States Navy.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State st., near Bond, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday, June 13, CHARLES E. FREEMAN, aged 58 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, Friday evening, June 11, MARY S., widow of the late Samuel Fuller, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also of her sons, James M. and Junius A. Fuller, are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, June 15, at 3:30 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas N. Rooker, No. 202 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.

GOODALE.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, 12th inst., SAMUEL N. GOODALE, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Culver av., West Bergen, N. J., on Monday, 14th inst., at 4 P. M.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, No. 130 Madison av., on Thursday evening, June 10, ROSETTA LAWRENCE, widow of Joseph Lawrence, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

LEVERICH.—At Aspinwall, May 18, LIZZIE M., wife of James H. Leverich, of puerperal fever, in the 28th year of her age.

LAWTON.—June 12, 1875, MARY A. LAWTON, aged 19 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

Her friends are respectfully invited to the funeral, from the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, Monday, June 14, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

MEAD.—On Friday, June 11, Miss EMILY MEAD.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Abram H. Close, Greenwich, Conn.

PARS.—On Saturday morning, 12th inst., REBECCA PARS, beloved wife of W. H. Pars, and daughter of the late Thomas Worts, Esq., Great Yarmouth, England.

Funeral services from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, corner Classon and Willoughby avs., on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M., June 15.

☞ Toronto, Canada, papers please copy.

POTTER.—On Saturday morning, June 12, W. HENRY POTTER, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 43 West 17th st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

ROWE.—On Friday morning, June 11, ALONZO ROWE, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Robert L. Brown, No. 146 West 14th st., on Monday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RYERSON.—At his residence, Newton, N. J., on Friday, the 11th inst., MARTIN RYERSON, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, and late Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 11:15 o'clock A. M. The friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SERRELL.—JOHN J. SERRELL, at Bayonne, N. J., Sunday, June 13, 1875, aged 59 years 11 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN CLEEF.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 13, Rev. CORNELIUS VAN CLEEF, D. D., aged 75 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral at the First Reformed Church, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, June 16, at 11 o'clock.

WARREN.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son, at Springfield, Mass., June 8, MARY WARREN, widow of Moses Warren, late of Troy, N. Y., aged 83 years.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.
MATTHEW HALE SMITH
SPEAKS IN CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST.,
THIS EVENING,
ON
"NEW METHOD OF TEACHING ADULT CLASSES,"
(With Illustrations.)
AND
PROF. W. F. SHERWIN,
ON
"TACT IN SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK."

PRIVATE LIBRARY

Comprising a very choice and select collection of works in the various departments of literature. Many illustrated works in fine bindings. Scarce and valuable.

The whole to be sold by auction MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 14 and 15, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MOTHERS, GIVE YOUR BABY MILK OF MAGNESIA if its food turns sour on its stomach. The little creature will swallow it with avidity, as it is smooth and pleasant to the taste. It is infinitely preferable to the ordinary calcined or carbonate of Magnesia. For sale by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO 37 NASSAU ST.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock great sale of elegant household furniture.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

## POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at REPUBLICAN HALL, in 33d st., east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, WILLIAM HERRING, } Secretaries.
The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30 o'clock.
J. M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above association will be held at Rice's Hall, No. 212 Grand st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 14, at 8 o'clock.
SIDNEY SMITH, President.
RICHARD H. McGUIRE, Secretary.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No sales were effected at the Exchange Saturday, June 12. The Supreme Court sale by James M. Miller, of a house, with lot, on West Sixteenth street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned to June 19.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, June 12, amounts to $250,821, as against $728,271, the figures of the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, (at the Exchange unless otherwise noted,) sales are noticed to occur as follows:

*To-day, (Monday,) June 14.*

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Lewis Beach, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 92.3, on Ninth street, north side, 83 feet east of Avenue C.

*Tuesday, June 15.*

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of one two-story brick building, with lot 25.1 by 30.5 by 25 by 37.5, Nos. 1,467 and 1,469 Broadway, west side, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street; one four-story brick house, with lot 25.9 by 125, No. 76 Fifth avenue, west side, 77.5 feet north of Thirteenth street, together with stable and lot 25 by 77.5, No. 1 West Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue, lots together form an L; six four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 100.5, Nos. 487 to 497, (inclusive,) West Fifty-seventh street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; one plot of land 40.5 by 161.8 by 40.5 by 163.6, on Broadway, north-east corner of West Fifty-first street, running through to Seventh avenue; one gore lot, 30.6 by 182 by 195.9, on Broadway, south-west corner West Fifty-seventh street; ten lots, each 20 by 100.8, on West Ninetieth street, south side, and five lots, each 20 by 100.8, on West Eighty-ninth street, north side, commencing 200 feet west of Ninth avenue; one plot of land, 46 by 138.9 by 41 by 118, on the Boulevard, north-west corner of West Sixty-ninth street, running through to Seventh avenue, and one lot, 26.10 by 99.7 by 25.8 by 91.4, on the Boulevard, north-west corner of West Seventy-third street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 80, on Second avenue, east side, being the entire front between East One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, together with gore lot in rear of the above. Also a public auction sale of one three-story high stoop and basement brick house, with plot 38.9 by 99.11, No. 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 347.6 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 325 East Sixty-second street, north side, 252 feet east of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edmund Coffin, Jr., Esq., Referee, of four lots together in size 100 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land fronting on the Harlem River and One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East One Hundredth street, north side, 250 feet east of Third avenue. Also, a similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together in size 75.6 by 100.5, on Second avenue, west side, 50.7 feet south of East One Hundredth street; three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue; nine lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, south side, 255 feet west of Second avenue, and ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-ninth street, north side, 255 feet west of Second avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 Mulberry street, near Hester street. Also, a similar sale, Samuel T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one-third interest in the block 318.4 by 195 by 261 by 38, bounded by the Boulevard, West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, and the Grand Circle.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Refered, of one plot of land 175.3 by 433 by 141 by 466, bounded by Helen, Lewis, Ella streets and Morrisania avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

*Wednesday, June 16.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 83.3, No. 110 West Fifteenth street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. L. Hillier, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 291.2 feet east of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. F. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the lease of a plot of land known as the "Fleetwood Race Course," containing about sixty-one acres and a half, in the town of Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, one plot of land, 100 by 121.4, on Forrest avenue, north-west corner of Wall street, at Eltona, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

*Thursday, June 17.*

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot 16.8 by 100.4, on West Forty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also a similar sale, Edward G. Black, Esq., Referee, of one plot 300 by 24.6 by 303 by 291, on Tiebout avenue, east side, 850 feet north of Clark street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, south side, 231.5 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale of the estate of John McCunn, deceased, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot, 14.8 by 98.9, No. 305½ West Twenty-second street, north side, 109 feet west of Eighth avenue. Ten years' lease, with privilege of renewals. Ground rent, $93 75 per annum.

James L. Wells, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one plot 33.4 by 210 by 33 by 209, on Fulton avenue, West Side, north of Seventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

*Friday, June 18.*

By William Kennelly, public auction sale of one frame house, (front,) one three-story brick-front house, (rear,) with lot 22 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of East Seventy-fourth street. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick house, with lot 29.6 by 100, No. 15½ Bowery, east side, 150 feet north of Division street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 63.3 by 25 by 64.5, No. 612 Water street, north side, 100 feet west of Gouverneur street.

By H. N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house with lot 22 by 90 on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue; also a similar sale, same referee, of one plot of land 200 by 100, on Oxford place, north-west corner of Grand avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, Esq., Referee, of twenty three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses with seventeen lots, together in size 425 by 100.8, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick French-flat building, with lot 24.8 by 100 on Fourth avenue, east side, 74 feet north of East Thirty-first street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Twelfth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of one building, with two lots in size together 40 by 64 by 45.7 by 11.5 by 100, on West Eleventh street, north side, 35 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on the premises, at 11 o'clock, United States District Court sale, to close an estate, in bankruptcy, of houses, with lots, known as the Horton & Sawson property, in Middletown, N. Y.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sanford, Esq., Referee, of one house, 23 by 106.3 by 23; 1 by 8 by 9 by 20 by 9 by 76, on West Sixteenth street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Sayville, Long Island, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, Administrators' and heirs' sale of the estate of James R. Manley, deceased, the property known as Clark Green Place, comprising 100 acres of land, together with the household furniture, live stock, &c.

## RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Friday, June 11.*

Columbia st., w. s., No. 33, 21.10x100; S. L. Seeberger to A. Kanenbley ... $8,000
9th st., s. s., 158 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x96; G. Burns to F. Burns ... 16,500
32d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x98.9; Sophia, wife of B. Hochstadter to Caroline Schwab ... 18,500
47th st., n. s., No. 323 East, 25x100.5; G. Burns to F. Burns ... 13,500
50th st., n. s., 348.4 ft. w. of 8th av., 19.2x100.5; J. Loewenthal to J. Blackhurst ... 18,000
51st st., 166.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x100.5; G. Gumprecht to Mary A., wife of R. Hennessy ... 14,000
51st st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.5; E. Sanford to M. Littman ... 6,600
58th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x100.5; M. H. Regensburger to A. L. Sanger ... 30,000
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 100x100.5; J. J. Burchell to F. Krichner and M. F. O'Neil ... 70,000
61st st., s. s., (No. 210 East,) 17x100.5 Mary A., wife of R. Hennessy, to G. Gumprecht ... 20,000
73d st., n. s., 109 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x102.2; H. A. Gunther to J. Blackhurst ... 100
Same property; J. Blackhurst to J. Lowenthal ... 38,000
74th st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x102.2; Margaret, wife of D. Horgan, to M. Magrath ... 25,000
81st st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th av., 40x102.2; D. Lafferty to J. W. Herbert, H. S. Little, and G. D. White ... 46,000
81st st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102.2; N. D. Morgan to D. Lafferty ... 30,000
115th st., s. s. 75 feet e. of 2d av., 25x100.10, W. S. Kelley, Referee, to L. Mehrbach ... 9,000

126th st., s. s., 295 feet e. of 3d av., 20x99.11, Same to Same ... 7,500
2d av., w. s., 75.11 feet s. of 104th st., 25x100, W. H. Gage to J. L. Widder ... 4,600
10th av., s. w. corner of 55th st., 50.5x75; 10th av., w. s., 50.5 feet n. of 54th st., 25x75; 54th st., n. s., 75 feet w. of 10th av., 25x50.5, J. Falk, to Sophie, wife of C. A. Buddensiek ... 100,000
11th av., w. s., 30 feet n. of 48th st., 20x100, J. D. Mertling to J. Klaus ... 16,000
Plot 3 ft. n. of s. w. cor. former Bloomingdale road and 119th st., runs south along w. s. of former Bloomingdale road 344.9, thence n. w. 603.9 to lands conveyed by A. Smith, exr., to Hudson River R. R., thence n. e. 387.8 to land of Eli White, thence s. e. 663.3, with water rights, &c.; C. C. Taber and H. M. Taber to C. Struver ... 112,500

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS money to loan, without bonus, on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester; also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 75 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av. for sale or to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to the depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

### NOTICE.

The sale of the "Cherokee Strip Lands" in Kansas, advertised to be sold under sealed bids, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the provisions of act of Congress May 11, 1872, has, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, been suspended for the present, on account of the financial depression in that section resulting from the ravages of the grasshoppers.

Further notice will be given of the date when proposals for the lands will again be received.

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner, G. L. O.
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 9, 1875.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy.
For particulars apply to
GEO. H. SCOTT,
No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed: balance in easy payments: own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale, at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR LET AT ROCKWAY, LONG ISLAND.—Cottage, eleven rooms; price $2,000; rent $150. NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.—Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row; Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
GILT-EDGED NEW-YORK PROPERTY.
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED.
BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
BOULEVARD AND 57TH ST.
OTHER LEADING STREETS AND AVENUES.
CHOICEST REAL ESTATE OFFERING EVER MADE.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
will sell at auction at 12 o'clock on
TUESDAY, JUNE 15,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable New-York property:

NO. 76 FIFTH AVENUE, west side, 103.3 feet south of 14th st.—Magnificent dwelling; lot 25 9¾x125.

NO. 1 THIRTEENTH STREET, north side, 100 feet west of 5th av.—Stable and lot. The above properties form an L, and the location for business purposes is one of the most desirable in the City.

Ninety per cent. may remain on mortgage five years; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Also,

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND BROADWAY, south-west corner.—Most valuable gore lot in the City, 30.6 feet on Broadway, 182 feet on 57th st., key of the block. Cuts off 57th st. fronts.
$20,000 may remain on mortgage.

Also,

BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 51ST ST.
SPLENDID PLOT, THREE FRONTS,
40 feet 5 inches by 163 feet, directly opposite
"THE ALBANY."

Entire front on north side 51st st., 40 feet 5 inches on east side of Broadway, and 40 feet 5 inches on west side of 7th av. Best location in the City for hotel or apartment-house. Ninety per cent. may remain; only five per cent. on day of sale.

Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., running through to 7th av., and fronting on each street. Sixty per cent. may remain for five years.

Also,

SIX SUPERB BROWN-STONE HOUSES, 57TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497 West 57th st., north side, six new four-story brown-stone houses, finished in most elegant manner; all improvements. Ninety per cent. may remain five years; five per cent. on day of sale.

BOULEVARD, 10TH AV., AND 69TH ST.—Entire front on north side of 69th st., 138 feet 9 inches, 46 feet on west side of Boulevard, and 41 feet on east side of 7th av. Ninety per cent may remain on mortgage five years; five per cent. at sale. Also,

SPLENDID LOT ON NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD AND 73D ST.

Ninety per cent may remain five years.
For maps and further particulars apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, elegant homestead and valuable real estate in Westchester County, between Mamaroneck and Rye, on the Boston Boulevard, and within about ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison. Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the most reasonable terms, the spacious house, late the residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, suitable for hotel, school, or residence, with six to twelve acres, stable, conservatory, and grapery, and also two plots of about two and a half and four acres each.

FORECLOSURE SALE, NO. 151 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 38; extension, 22 by 8; lot, 131 feet; fourteen rooms, sub-cellar, tin roof, five stationary basins, bath-room, three water-closets, laundry, store-room, furnace, bells, tubes, and burglar-alarm throughout; fine grape-vines. Sale to take place at noon on the 16th inst., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion-house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay; the grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c.; the house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steam-boat landing; two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT, A VERY HANDSOME place near the President's large house with all conveniences, and containing about seventeen bedrooms; billard-room with new table; stables and out-buildings are extensive and superior; lawns in perfect order and very large; this is the most complete place to rent at Long Branch, and the price very low.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF RAMAPO, ON the line of the Erie Railway, thirty-three miles from New-York City, a cottage house, with barn, stable, ice-house, fruit trees, &c.; the house is in good order, contains ten rooms and a furnace in the cellar; rent $300 per annum. Apply to PIERSON & CO., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON EAST BANK OF Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, an elegant country seat, fully furnished and in perfect order; large house, stable, ice-house, &c.; garden made; will be rented low. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., or CHARLES R. HUNTINGTON, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, A neat brick cottage, furnished, with one acre of ground; one hour from New-York, and ten minutes' walk from station. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUND, near Port Chester; location healthy; fine beach; beautiful views. WILLETT BRONSON, No. 20 Exchange place.

TO LET—FURNISHED THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house; $175 per month; immediate possession. Apply on premises, No. 146 West 49th st.

TO RENT UNFURNISHED THE VERY DESIRable four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 47 East 29th st. Apply to E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Throgg's Neck, accessible by rail or boat; surroundings first-class; terms reasonable. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
*Times Office.*

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., may be found a large number of first-class servants, viz., real professed cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers; also waiters, coachmen, and gardeners; Protestant and Catholic.
N. B.—All orders promptly attended to.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., A large number of superior cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers; experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers, of all nations; young girls and those lately landed.

A LADY GOING TO ENGLAND CAN OBTAIN an excellent Protestant servant, (never sea-sick,) who will give her services during the passage, in exchange for her fare. Address Post Office Box No. 184 Astoria, Long Island, (present employer's.)

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City, or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau, can be obtained reliable servants of all nations. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a Protestant young woman, who is thoroughly experienced, as a chamber-maid and waitress; is also very fond of children, and an excellent seamstress; can furnish undoubted reference. Inquire for M. G., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A quiet, respectable girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid and waitress; or fine washing, or can take charge of a small family laundry; references good. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A STEADY YOUNG woman, well recommended, as chamber-maid and to see to grown children, either in the City or country; will do anything else with chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young German Protestant girl; can take care children, do light house-work; for low wages; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid in a respectable private family; is a good, plain seamstress; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 255 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or Waiting.—By a very nice young person; very competent in either capacity; has long references from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid or general house-work in a private family; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 237 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress or chamber-maid in a private family; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 157 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR TO assist in washing; good City reference from her present employer's; City or country. Call at No. 411 East 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SWEDES AS first-class cook and waitress or chamber-maid; learned their business in Royal School of Stockholm, and have City reference; will take places together or separately, and willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY a respectable woman as good family cook; makes good soups, desserts, preserves, brown gravies, &c.; is also a superior bread and biscuit baker, and will assist in washing; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman; is a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, soups, pastries, and creams; can get up nice side dishes; good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials: sober, honest, neat, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very reliable young woman; is a good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; also a thorough washer and ironer; can furnish best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds French, English, and American cooking perfectly; highest testimonials as to character and capability; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young, strong woman who is a good bread and biscuit baker; makes nice soups, desserts, &c., and superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS A NO. 1 family cook; understands soups, meats, game, &c., thoroughly; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted references from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for C.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A trustworthy young woman who is a good plain cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a small family in the City; she is highly recommended and a first-class cook; wages not so much an object as a small family. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, one that understands French cooking in all its branches, in a small private family, or where a kitchen girl is kept. Call at No. 242 East 25th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business: excellent pastry baker; in a private family; country preferred; seven years' reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business in all its details, and highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, and sobriety. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; City or country; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, REliable colored woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to assist with washing in a small family; best of references given. Call at No. 247 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; expert at her business; excellent baker and pastry cook; eleven years' unexceptionable reference. Address Scotch Cook, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; willing to assist in washing and ironing; five years' best City reference; country preferred; willing and obliging. Call at No. 210 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT; A GOOD plain cook; expert in all its branches; an excellent bread and biscuit baker. Call at No. 138 6th av., Protestant Home Bureau.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FRENCH woman, capable in all branches, pastries, entrees, family baking, &c.; has the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WHO is an excellent baker and understands thoroughly the care of milk and butter; has good City references; wants a steady home. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY HER PRESENT EMPLOYER FOR THE Summer, for a Danish Protestant woman, who is a superior cook, in a private family or Summer hotel. Apply at No. 165 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has six years' good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 38th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country. Apply for two days at No. 18 West 37th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 East 16th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, City or county, best City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by a neat, competent girl with good reference; understands dairy work and baking. Call at No. 951 6th av., above 53d st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; good bread and biscuit maker; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class dress-maker for the Summer or permanently with a private family; City or country; or would take work at home; satisfactory reference. Address M. E. R., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESSMAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address M. K., Box No. 314, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESSMAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER would go out by the day or take work home; suits made at moderate prices; best City reference. Apply at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker a few families to sew for by the day. Address Lavonia, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH young woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook, and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 35 West 42d st.

HOUSEMAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL; MANY years' experience in house work in general, and has a long reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 602 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE AMERICAN woman as housekeeper for a hotel or boarding-house, or Summer house; is sober and obliging; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR COOK AND HOUSEkeeper.—By an English woman who thoroughly understands her business; Protestant; town or country; hotel or private family. Address J. H., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NICE YOUNG LADY'S maid and hair-dresser; understands dressmaking; cuts and fits for ladies and children; is a very desirable, well-recommended, young, respectable person for young misses or a lady. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A LADY'S MAID, GERman, highly recommended; is a good hair-dresser; speaks French, German, and English; would take charge of one or two children. Apply at No. 172 West 45th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is highly recommended by the lady whom she has just left; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN WITH TWELVE months' reference as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a highly respectable young girl; is a good washer and ironer and a very neat chamber-maid; only leaves her place on account of breaking up house. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; no objections to the country; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 363 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS laundress with the best of City reference; does everything that hands can do. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; City or country. Call or address A. W., No. 42 East 32d st.

## DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at
ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-respectable young woman; experienced infant's nurse; understands the care of children thoroughly; a good seamstress; best City testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; or would take care of grown children; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can give many years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 East 25th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG GERMAN woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children; is a very neat seamstress; is capable of teaching French and German; has very best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; would take care of a baby from its birth or growing children; is a good seamstress; several years' City reference. Call or address for two days 58 West 23d st.

NURSES, &c.—HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY HAS removed from 6th st. to No. 144 East 32d st. A good selection of wet and dry nurses and professional nurses want situations.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH Protestant; understands dress-making, hair-dressing, &c.; best City reference. Address No. 174 9th st., Williamsburg.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet nurse; fresh breast of milk; understands the care of an infant thoroughly. Apply at No. 161 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, YOUNG, WELL-recommended English Protestant nurse; can take an infant; will assist with grown children if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, EXPERIENCED, FRENCH, infants' nurse; with excellent references. Can be seen at No. 1,233, Broadway, French office.

NURSE.—BY A LADY WITH A FRESH BREAST OF milk, to go as wet nurse in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., second floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, FOND OF children; no objection to the country. Address Anne Mavor, No. 230 East 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is a quick, neat hand-sewer; will assist with chamber-work, if required; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing, dress-making, and trimming; will go by the day with own machine; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 565 3d av.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY a seamstress, and assist with chamber-work, or take care of grown children; has a good knowledge of dress-making; wishes to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 13 East 74th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and is an excellent hair-dresser; or to wait on an invalid lady; twelve years' reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-class seamstress; will wait on a lady, and take the entire charge of a growing child, and cut and fit for her; best reference. Call at No. 19 West 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; has no objection to take care of a grown child; City reference. Call at No. 7 West 28th st.

STEWARDESS.—ON BOARD STEAM-BOAT OR sailing vessel; good reference. Address Stewardess, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR waitress, with several years' good City reference; is equal to a man, and would do some chamber-work if required. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class waitress; would be willing to assist with chamber-work; unquestionable City reference from last employer. Call at No. 798 6th av., near 45th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; has no objection to the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 675 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 428 5th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class waitress or chamber-maid; reference from present employer. Call at No. 9 West 24th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WALKER'S PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 153 EAST 39TH ST.—Parties wishing good reliable servants, for City or country, cannot fail to be suited at this office.

### MALES.

A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANT, WISH to take care of a gentleman's City residence during the Summer months; has the best of City reference; can also be recommended from the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th st. and 6th av. Call or address No. 49 West 18th st.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WITHout family wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the summer months; good references. Call for two days, from 3 till 6, at No. 857 7th av., grocery store.

A SHORT-HAND WRITER, WITH GOOD reference from one of the first law offices in the City, desires employment at a moderate salary. Address E., No. 34 West 24th st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN BOY, AGED SIXTEEN, in a lawyer's or merchant's office; best City reference. Address Edwin Lawrence, No. 2?0 East 34th st.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED French butler possessed with five years' best possible City references, besides first-class European ones; being a very steady man he is anxious to find a permanent place. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-six; thoroughly understands the proper handling and treatment of horses, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; strictly temperate; uses no tobacco; can be well recommended. Address D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant; understands the care of carriages and horses; is a first-class man in every respect; best reference as to honesty, sobriety; willing, obliging. Address for two days J. S., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN that has a thorough knowledge of his business; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at or address No. 435 7th st., between 6th and 7th avs., South Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman in a private family; is a steady and careful driver; best of references. Address H. L., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE Protestant man, as coachman; is sober, steady, willing, and obliging; City or country; can be well recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 289 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT colored man as coachman and groom, and willing to make himself generally useful, and anxious to work. Apply at Excelsior Stables, C. Murray, Nos. 1,206 to 1,210 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, sober, trustworthy, honest; understands work in general; reference of last employer. Address S., Box No. 288, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is still in his employ; can recommend him very highly as a first-class groom and an excellent driver. Can be seen for two days, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his private stable, No. 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman in a private family or for a single gentleman at some watering-place, or in the City or country; good City reference from present employer; will do waiting. Address J. A., No. 162 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; can care young and fast horses; best reference for honesty, sobriety, and industry; stylish driver. Call or address Coachman, No. 51½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a single Protestant man, aged twenty-five years, who can care and drive family and road horses, milk, do plain gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; has good references; not afraid to work; willing to make himself useful. Call or address F., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for two years; is a careful driver, an excellent groom, strictly temperate, neat appearance; will be highly recommended in every particular. Address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; also, the management and care of fast horses; has four years' best references from last employer; is temperate, willing, and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address J. K., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE Scotchman and wife, together in a private family; in City or country; the woman is a good cook and excellent laundress; the man a very careful coachman and inside servant; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AGED TWENty-eight years, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a stylish driver; willing and obliging; first-class reference; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who has the best references for character and capabilities; would accept a situation as second coachman or assistant. Address J. B., at Brewster's factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience; any satisfaction can be given as to character and respectability from gentlemen of distinction. Call or address, for two days, J. F., No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

DRIVER, GROOM, &c.—ON A FARM OR gentleman's place as driver and groom, plain gardener and generally useful man, by a faithful, industrious young man, (Protestant;) will be found intelligent, active and capable, and highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

DRIVER &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH man and wife; the man as driver, farm hand, plain gardener, &c.; and wife as cook washer and ironer, or as general servant; are both reliable and capable help; speak English; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

FARM-WORK, GARDENER, &c., HOUSE-work, and Dairy-work.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged 39; no children; man can do farm-work, flower and vegetable gardening, care horses and cattle, drive, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND CARPENTER.—BY A SWEDE, with the best references as an honest and hard-working man; he is single, sober, willing; will come for small wages. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, ONE YEAR IN this country, thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best references. Address D. H., Box No. 235, *Times* office.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINgle young man, who can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, and other chores about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED TWENty-six years; is a thorough greenhouse and out-door flower and vegetable gardener; can also bud, prune, lay out grounds, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardener whose abilities will bear the strictest investigation regarding the various branches of his profession; wife will act as laundress, if required. Any lady or gentleman requiring the services of a first-class man will oblige by addressing K. L., Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD GARDENER, SINGLE man, who understands his business in every particular—green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; also, is a good propagator. Any person wanting the services of a good man can address T. Smith, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GROOM; thoroughly understands the treatment of road horses, carriages, and light wagons; or to go in the country for the Summer; good, careful driver. Call or address S. G., Box No. 201 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine; good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take charge of a small yacht, sail or steam. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SINgle man, aged thirty years, with good recommendations; can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, and do gardening, or act as porter in hotel or Summer house. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH MAN to do house work; understands some gardening, and can take care of horses; is sober and willing; has best City reference. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

USEFUL MAN.—TO DRIVE AND DO PLAIN GARdening and make himself generally useful; three years' reference. Address or call on Benjamin, No. 85 South 5th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable Protestant man, no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; will be found a most desirable servant; long and satisfactory reference; is a good valet. Address Butler, Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS second waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging; has lived with a first-class family in this City; best City reference in every respect can be given. Call or address 166 East 33d st., corner 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT YOUNG man, speaking good English; he has the best City references as a sober, honest, willing, and first-class waiter. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, as first-class waiter in a private family or Summer hotel; can refer with confidence to his present employer. Can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. at No. 7 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family, or to work in a store or laundry; is willing and obliging; no objection to go with a family in the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address W. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references. Address R. C., Box No. 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON av., want American men and women under twenty-five for baths and office; also, man and wife who can keep a hotel for house and restaurant.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MAN OR woman, with good City references. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock to-day at No. 279 Madison av.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADIES as waitresses, at the Quaker Dairy, No. 788 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMber-maid, City reference required, at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN TO GO FORTY MILES into the country; one as laundress, and to help with the chamber-work and mending, the other as waitress and chamber-maid; location healthy and pleasant; wages $12 and $10; references desired. Apply on Saturday from 3 to 5 o'clock, and on Monday from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 618 Henry st., opposite Third place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE WOMEN TO DO THE work of a small family in the suburbs of the City; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; a good home and liberal wages for first-class help; none others need apply. Address H., Box No. 2,589, stating name and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, well recommended. Call at No. 16 East 36th st.

## FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
*No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.*

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

THE
Mercantile Trust Co.
OF NEW-YORK.
Capital - $2,000,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| PRESIDENT, | VICE-PRESIDENT, |
| WM. G. LAMBERT. | LOUIS FITZGERALD. |
| TREASURER. | SECRETARY. |
| B. F. RANDOLPH. | WILLIAM MILES. |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. G. LAMBERT, | GEO. D. MORGAN, |
| H. A. HURLBUT, | JNO. AUCHINCLOSS, |
| WM. H. SMITH, | ROBT. MACKENZIE, |
| GEO. H. STUART, | JAS. M. HALSTEAD, |
| JAS. M. MORRISON, | HENRY B. HYDE, |
| H. G. MARQUAND, | RICH. IRVIN, Jr. |
| H. M. ALEXANDER, | DANIEL DODD, |
| WM. T. BLODGETT, | WILLIAM SLOANE, |
| EDMUND A. SMITH, | ALANSON TRASK, |
| WILLIAM MILES, | JOHN J. McCOOK, |
| B. F. RANDOLPH, | ELBERT B. MONROE |
| LOUIS FITZGERALD. | |

Offers for sale at par and accrued interest a limited number of First Mortgages
OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

The properties securing these mortgages are carefully appraised for at least double the amount loaned upon them. The titles are critically examined by the counsel of the company, and every loan is submitted to the unanimous approval of an Executive Committee of the above Board of Directors.

Each mortgage becomes the specific property of a purchaser, and is supplemented by the unqualified guarantee of the company for its punctual payment at its office in New-York.

The mortgages are in sums of five hundred dollars and upward, run for five years, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. They are prepared in a convenient and negotiable form, and may be used as collaterals.

They are especially attractive to Executors and Administrators of estates.

Facilities for the examination of each and every loan and of all the details of the business given by the Vice President in charge of the Bond Department.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway,
New-York.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital ... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up ... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

### LOST.

The July 1875, January 1876, and July 1876 Coupons on the following Government Bonds:
$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.
Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.
Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.
A reward of $2,000 will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.
Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York.

C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.
W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Corner Broad and Wall sts.,
For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

## FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY |
| JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH |

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,

due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A sinking fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. Each bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874: "For value received, the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, at the times and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, in pursuance of resolutions of the board and the assent of the stockholders."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be affixed.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company: You are hereby notified to appear before me, a special Master, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and make proof of your bonds, at my office, No. 21 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1875.
SUTHERLAND D. SMITH, Master, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie: $10 or $100 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

## FINE ARTS.

ART.
A PRIVATE COLLECTION
OF
CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS
AND
WATER COLORS,
Now on exhibition, day and evening, at the
Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av.
Among the names are choice works by
NICHOLAS POUSSIN,
J. RUYSDAEL,
M. DE LA VEGA,
TAIT, BEARD, KENSETT,
and others.
To be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 14 and 15, at 8 o'clock.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, } Committee
JAMES M. HALSTED, } on
DAVID WETMORE, } Supplies.
WILLIAM WOOD.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION.
JERSEY CITY, June 10, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from June 1, 1875; interest payable semi-annually.

These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due during the year—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to
J. I. VAN DER BEEK,
President Board of Finance and Taxation.
Or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

## STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,
Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) FINE OLD-FASHIONED tall clocks, English make, splendid time-keepers, in excellent order.
One of the above is a moon-face clock.
Address Box No. 24 Southbridge, Mass.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, clocks, bronzes, and other articles bought, and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PROPERTY and education, wants work in a business, where, after satisfaction being given and received, he can obtain an interest, or partnership, by the investment of some capital; state nature and place of business; references given and required. Address B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

ANY ONE HAVING A CAPITAL OF FROM $10,000 to $25,000, and wishes to purchase a good business, will get all the particulars by addressing C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

## PERSONAL.

MISSING — FROM HER HOME, IN THIS CITY, since May 21, under temporary derangement, a lady twenty-six years of age, five feet, four inches high, dark hair and eyes, slender figure, brown poplin dress. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded. Address H. F. JOHNSON, No. 208 West 34th st.

## DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED. PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready. "Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care" TOILETS.
Very desirable for these days.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., June 16 | *CHINA......SAT., June 26
*SCYTHIA...WED., June 23 | *RUSSIA...WED., June 30

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..............SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC............SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC...........SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC............SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.........SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZALS........SATURDAY, July 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

### INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.................Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.........Wed., July 14

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

### STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA

will sail from her Pier, No. 36 North River, for Glasgow and Belfast on WEDNESDAY NOON, June 16. For passage apply early. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN...........................June 22, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN...........................July 6, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.............THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND............THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, June 19, 3 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.............Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA...............Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta....................20 00
First-class to Albany..............................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
CLARIBEL.................................June 19
ANDES....................................July 9

FOR PORT AU PRINCE, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and MARACAIBO:
ETNA.....................................June 23

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ALPS.....................................July —

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON...............................June 15, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO............................June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA, Capt. CURTIS...........THURSDAY, June 17
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED............TUESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN..............June 19 | ODER..............July 3
RHEIN.............June 26 | NECKAR............July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.................................60 gold.
Steerage.....................................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

### THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM, Wednesday, June 16.
CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

### NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.........................Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......................Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......................Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.........................Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## STEAM-BOATS.

### PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

### STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

### PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

### FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

### SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 8th......7:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 8th......11:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 9th....7:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 9th....12:00 M. |
| Thursday, 10th....8:30 A. M. | Thursday, 10th....1:00 P. M. |
| Friday, 11th......9:00 A. M. | Friday, 11th......2:30 P. M. |
| Saturday, 12th....2:00 P. M. | Monday, 14th......2:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 15th.....3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 16th...6:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 16th...3:00 P. M. | |

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day.
J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

### OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO', by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

## TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, THOROUGH TEACHER of French and English, desires to make engagements for the Summer at reduced rates; would go as companion to a lady or grown children. Address French Teacher Box No. 272, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, DIPLOMEE, who has taught for eight years in France, desires to make an engagement with a school for September to teach a few hours daily. Address PROFESSEUR, Box 285, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A GRADUATE OF AN ENGLISH COLLEGE, with eight years' experience in teaching, (three in America,) is open to an engagement as teacher in a school or college. Address ZETA, Box No. 149 Times Office.

A LADY HAVING EXCELLENT REFERENCES, wishes to make engagements for the Fall as visiting governess. Address Miss L. R., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

### THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

### SADDLERS' GOODS. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A HANDSOME BLACK TEAM FOR SALE, greatly below their value, to close an estate; very stylish, perfectly sound and gentle. Also landau, nearly new, and clarence, built by Wood Bros. Apply at private stable, East 63d st., next to corner 4th av.

AT COST, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, MY FINE stock of carriages of my own make, now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by July 5.
CHARLES GRUBE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A HANDSOME BAY CARriage team; also, a covered buggy wagon and set of double harness, silver mounted. Apply at No. 534 West 55th st., or No. 39 Greene st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD AMONG the hills of Dutchess County; very healthy location for invalids; price, $6 to $7 per week; near the railroad; but four hours' ride from City. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES B. DEYO, Salt Point, Dutchess County, N. Y.

City references—Mr. Jules Glaentzer, No. 52 West 32d st.; Mr. John W. Onderdonk, No. 529 6th av.; Mrs. L. D. Blake, No. 116 East 55th st.; Mr. Elias H. Underhill, No. 235 East 27th st.

AT BERGEN POINT.—ONE OR TWO COUPLES, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain first-class board at Bergen Point; five minutes' from depot, on Newark Bay; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; house first-class; hot and cold water, and gas; fine grounds; references given and required; terms very low. Address L. J. F., Box No. 149 Times office.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Twenty minutes' drive from depot, and one and half hour by rail from New-York; a few desirable rooms, and a furnished cottage with board, can be had on moderate terms for the season; pure mountain air; no mosquitos; excellent stabling. Apply at No. 45 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY home for the season can secure good board at a farm-house; fine mountain view, rooms large, airy, in a healthy, pleasant location, shade, croquet, beautiful drives, near Hudson; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, berries, fruit. Address C. E., Box No. 220 Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ORANGE, N. J.—Large, airy rooms, with first-class board; house situated upon high ground, with fine lawn and shade, and within four minutes' walk of depot. Address B. D. C., Orange, N. J., Post Office Box No. 413, or City, care of Merchants' Dispatch, St. John's Park, Varick st.

BOARD IN BLOOMFIELD.—GOOD SECOND story rooms, with excellent board, at moderate price, in a private family in Bloomfield, west end, pleasantly located on high ground; within five minutes' walk of depot. Address M. M., Post Office Box No. 19, Bloomfield.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at a private residence in Orange County, two hours' ride from the City; healthy location; mountain air and scenery; horses and carriages on premises; terms moderate. Address Misses J. and R. HALLOCK, Woodbury Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME FOR A gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, with first-class board, on the Central Railway of New-Jersey, eighteen and a half miles from New-York. Address A. A. D., Post Office Box No. 3,579, New-York.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A BEAUTIFUL VILlage, near depot, post office, &c.; wide, shady streets and side-walks; fine drives; high ground; no mosquitoes or malaria. Parties desiring good board, large, cool rooms can address as above, J. W. ROCKWELL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first-class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, BOARD to a party of two or three gentlemen, and pleasant rooms adjoining, with stabling if desired; situation accessible and near the river. Address C. L. R., Passaic, N. J.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, FOUR miles from depot, on a farm; abundance of shade; rooms large, high, and airy; scenery beautiful; terms, $8 per week. For particulars inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., 10 to 4 P. M., or Box No. 453 Orange Post Office, N. J.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS IN A PRIvate mansion, thirty minutes from Wall st.; wide piazzas, beautifully shaded grounds; boating, fishing, and stabling. Address CONDON, Box No. 190 Times Office.

GOOD BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE IN VERmont; high, healthy locality; away from city or village; clean, comfortable, and few boarders. A party of six would be taken at $42 per week. For particulars address Box No. 205 New-York City.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ONE HOUR FROM CITY; accessible by boat; pleasant home for families; house on the Sound; short walk from depot and boatlanding; good shade; bathing and boating. Inquire at No. 43 West 22d st., or at Delano Cottage, Greenwich.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—FORTY-five minutes from New-York; excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, can be had at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., near depot. Address C. F. SMITH. References—W. H. Popham, No. 51 Front st.; L. C. Popham, No. 3 West 23d st.

PLEASANT VALLEY ON THE HUDSON, 45 minutes' sail from the City; choice rooms, good table; every advantage of country life, boating, &c. For particulars apply to S. H. BROWN, No. 155 West 49th st.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR ADULTS, who would like a lovely home for the Summer in the valley of the Connecticut, can be accommodated on a beautiful farm. Apply to T. D. WINCHESTER, Winchester House.

BOARD ON SHREWSBURY RIVER.—FINE boating and fishing, convenient to boat and cars. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—Grounds large, well shaded; fine river view; terms moderate. Address Mrs. J. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS DESIRing a comfortable home in the country in a farm house, pleasantly shaded can address J. W., Box No. 237 Hudson, Columbia County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD IN GREENVILLE, N. J.—Twenty minutes from Liberty st., New-York, by Central Railroad; large rooms. Address Mrs. D. VAN HORN, Box No. 39 Greenville (N. J.) Post Office.

BOARD IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A FEW FAMIlies can get board fifty miles from the City; pure, healthful air. Apply to WM. H. SMITH, Mountainville, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE NEWLY furnished; five minutes from Brick Church Station. Reference and particulars of T. L. SNYDER, No. 50 Lispenard st.
Mrs. LOAG, Prospect st.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

RIDGEDALE HOUSE, MADISON, N. J.—One or two rooms, with unexceptionable board; references.

## HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL—RESERVOIR PARK, 40TH ST. AND 6TH AV.—Families or single gentlemen remaining in the City during Summer months will find the location of Hotel Royal as cool and pleasant as any country resort. A strictly first-class family hotel, with restaurant second to none in New-York; rooms airy and large, overlooking Reservoir Park; terms moderate.
PIERIS & CO., Proprietors.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, 8th June, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidation certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of July next.

Transfer books for both stock and "consolidation certificates" will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of July 20 next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M. June 19, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 2.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

## DENTISTRY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTISTRY!—Competition defied! D. WAIT, Sr., at old stand, No. 45 East 23d st., near 4th av., makes good rubber and rose pearl sets at $10 and $12; gold and platina, $40; gold fillings, $2 upward; hard and soft fillings, $1 and $2; extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth, when more than one. Call and examine.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

READ ENO'S TREATISE on THE STOMACH AND ITS TRIALS.

100 pages of common sense, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK: THE WILLMER & ROGERS NEWS COMPANY, and all Book-sellers.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

### COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

### OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above.
JAMES H. JACKSON.

### AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, OPEN JUNE 15.

CHARLES and WARREN LELAND, Managers.

### SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

### SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

### PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

PORT JEFFERSON HOTEL, PORT JEFFERSON, LONG ISLAND, H. W. SWEZEY, Proprietor.—A few good boarders can be entertained here at satisfactory prices; the comfort and enjoyment of guests chiefly considered; an ample and excellent table, nice rooms and beds, pleasant parlors, with piano and organ, abundant sailing, rowing, fishing, bathing, and driving; beautiful bay and Long Island Sound seen from the windows; delightful walks and charming and varied scenery; billiards and livery stable.

### GUYMARD SPRING HOUSE,

Guymard, Orange County, N. Y. A delightful mountain house, eighty miles from New-York, on the Erie Railway, about 1,200 feet above tide-water. Board $10 to $12 per week. References—Hon. W. W. Goodrich, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., and J. M. Whitcomb, Esq., No. 23 West 50th st., New-York.
P. L. GUMAER, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? See HOME JOURNAL, with the extra sheet, just out. A NEW LIST. Eight columns of the choicest Summer Resorts, giving places, prices, and accommodations. Price 7 cents. MORRIS, PHILLIPS & CO., 3 Park place.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, LOCATED ONE and a half miles from Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, in a spur of Blue Ridge Mountains, elevation 700 feet; accommodations for 100 guests; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

### NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

### ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York City. Boats every half hour from the Battery. Fine view of Bay and Narrows from all rooms on water side. Two cottages for families. For terms, address DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

ORADELL HOUSE, ORADELL, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, via New-Jersey and New-York Railroad. Good boating, fishing, and shooting. Good stable accommodation.

Board $8 to $12 per week.
PIKE & HODGKIN, Proprietors.
Or L. S. PIKE, Jr., No. 53 South st., New-York.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twenty trains daily; fare 25c. to 50c.; groves, lawns, boating, bathing, and all popular amusements; large, elegantly furnished rooms with excellent table; terms moderate. H. B. KENT, Proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison square, New-York.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open to guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

FOREST LAWN HOTEL, COLD SPRING, LONG ISLAND.—Boats and bathing-houses free to guests; new house; new furniture; no mosquitos; excellent hotel board at ordinary farm prices. J. BANVARD, Proprietor. Inquire on steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.
D. S. HAMMOND.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families; terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River.
JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER Gap, Penn., will open June 10; fine location; central to all points of interest; first-class and cheapest at the Gap; terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 to $3 per day; inducements to parties for the season.
THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.—Excellent bathing; beautiful drives in vicinity; eggs and milk supplied on the place. Steam-boat Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip at 4 and 33d st. at 4:15 o'clock. Address as above.

LAKE MAHOPAC—JONES HOUSE.—SUPERIOR accommodations for guests at this delightfully-situated house; boating, fishing, &c., and terms reasonable. Address BARCLAY, care of Mr. Coady, No. 120 Park av.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day.
R. D. TUCKER.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, OPENS JUNE 1.—Central location; fine bathing beach; furnished in first-class style. HENRY HOWLAND, Manager. Late Howland's Hotel.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Open June 10. This favorite resort is situated on the Sound. Fine boating, bathing, and fishing.
Mrs. CREAGH.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, SHELDON, VT.—NEAR the celebrated Springs; first-class house; moderate charges.
ALFRED KEITH, Proprietor.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water.
C. BIRDSALL.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875.
W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June.
GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLENCOVE, LONG ISLAND.—Now open for the season; prospects good. Apply early.
WEEKS BROS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1.
JAMES G. ROE.

## STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for the safe keeping of valuables and all kinds of goods.

We manufacture a moth-destroyer which is "sure death" to moths and a good protection.

Principal office, No. 384 3d av. Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES.—PARties wishing safe storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates, will find it to their advantage to examine Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st., the most secure buildings, with insurance rates lower than any similar establishment.
H. O'REILLY & CO., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., AT LOW RATES.—Buildings have every convenience; separate rooms, fine ventilation; watchman in building.
MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40 and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor, well furnished, to gentleman and wife, with private table, on European plan, if desired; or to a party of gentlemen in same manner; location, Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts. Address A. E., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED SUITE—SECOND floor front room and dressing-room, can be separated, and with or without board; Summer prices; also single room; location near Grand Hotel; references exchanged. Address or apply No. 17 East 31st st., between 5th and Madison avs.

ELEGANT NEWLY PAINTED ROOMS, with Board may be had on the second floor; also handsomely furnished large room on fourth floor. Parties liberally dealt with who desire board by the year; table board may also be had by gentlemen giving good references. Apply at No. 51 East 21st st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, TO ONE OR two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; every accommodation; near Grand Central Depot; good reference required. Address F. FINAN, Croton Market, East 42d st.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place. Parlor floor en suite or separate, and square room; modern conveniences; splendidly furnished; house genteel; Summer prices; references.

NO. 38 LEROY ST., CORNER OF BEDford.—One or two respectable mechanics can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and board. Also, a young girl who goes out to business in the day-time. No other boarders kept.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, with alcove, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also smaller room to one or two single gentlemen; house first class; terms moderate. No. 40 West 29th st.

NO. 42 CLINTON AND UNIVERSITY PLACE—South-east Corner.—A private family offers superior accommodations, with full board, rooms en suite and single, at a great reduction in price. References required.

NO. 61 JANE ST.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms on second floor, together or separate, to gentlemen; pleasant location; convenient to Bleecker st., 8th av., and Elevated Railroads.

NO. 227 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON av., offers a fine fourth floor, with first-class board; houses opposite Columbia College grounds; rooms delightfully cool.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms in a very desirable location, with or without board, at Summer prices. Inquire of D. L. S. BROWN, New-York College of Phonography, No. 737 Broadway.

NO. 58 WEST 49TH ST.—DELIGHTFUL rooms to let on reasonable terms; house and neighborhood unexceptionable; very convenient to cars and stages. References required.

NO. 101 WAVERLEY PLACE, FRONTING Washington square.—Several rooms, with uniformly good table; families and single gentlemen; location first-class, and low rates for season.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and 31st st. Parties remaining in the City will find elegant rooms, with all modern improvements, at Summer prices.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two connecting rooms, with or without board; house and table first-class; reference required; front basement to let for doctor's office.

NO. 13 PARK AV.

VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS TO LET, with board.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let in 47th st., communicating with the "Windsor." An entire parlor floor; also, two floors complete. Address C. S., Post Office Box No. 4,527.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, pleasant and airy; board first-class; permanent or transient; Summer rates; also table board.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely furnished rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to families and gentlemen; terms moderate.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of rooms with or without board; references exchanged. No. 243 West 38th st.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—A LARGE, EXTRA-sized room and ample closets, with first-rate board for two, at $16 for the Summer months.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—THE PARLOR FLOOR; handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board; plenty of closets; one single room; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with liberal table, and comforts of a refined home; rooms for gentlemen; Summer prices.

NO. 22 EAST 45TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND singly, with superior table board; Summer prices; private stable if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 249 WEST 23D ST.—LARGE AND WELL-furnished rooms, with board, to let, transiently or for the Summer. References.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, large third story and hall rooms, reasonable; references.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS to let with or without board; good table and good attendance; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—ROOMS AT MODERate prices, with or without board, permanently or transiently; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A FRONT ROOM, AND hall room, third story, to let, with board; best references given and required.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with board for gentlemen and single gentlemen, also table board; reference.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with Board at Summer prices.

## BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A SMALL room, with closet, in a strictly French private family, where he may have breakfast and dinner; location, New-York City or vicinity. Address W., Post Office Box No. 340.

## EXCURSIONS.

### EXCURSIONS For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

### EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.

From NEW-YORK to NEW-HAVEN, on TUESDAY, June 15, 1875, and return same day, the large, swift, and magnificent steamer MAGENTA; returning, reach New-York about 7 P. M. Hitchliff's celebrated band will furnish military and quadrille music. A rare opportunity is offered for visiting the Queen City of New-England and spending a day upon Long Island Sound on board one of the largest and finest steamers of the entire New-York fleet. This is the finest excursion offered this season. It will include the scenery on the East River and Long Island Sound. No better time of the year could be had for pleasure. Refreshments of all kinds on board at reasonable rates. Steamer leaves as follows: 23d st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.; Grand st., East River, 9:45 A. M.; 23d st., East River, 10 A. M.

Tickets for round trip, $1. Children, half price.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R., under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER TO IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinee. PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each day at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The popular Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach, SUNDAY, June 13, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., North River, 8:20 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Grand st., East River, 9:15 A. M.; Peck slip, East River, 9:25 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Good refreshments on board. Also, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

## BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARnish-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices, 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF HARRIGAN AND HART, who will appear EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, in THE DONOVANS, LONDON COMIC SINGERS, and the MINIATURE 69TH, together with the ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE, in their astounding performance—their first appearance in this City.

### GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..............................Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEODORE THOMAS' Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening. ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra according to location. PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

### ROBINSON HALL. Popular Prices, 25c., 50c., $1.

Fifth week of the Great Sensation.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansante, La Vie de Can-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinee at 2.

### THE NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Sweet Idleness," song, Mattei, 50 cents; "When the Roses Bloom," song, Sayles, 30 cents; "Quien Sabe," (who knows,) Bartlett, 50 cents; "Far o'er the Sparkling River," Pours, 40 cents; "Skidmore Guard," lancers, Wiegand, 40 cents; "Little Mollie Brown," Blake, 40 cents; "I'm Waiting for a Letter, Love," Blake, 40 cents; "Sailor's Dream," fantasia, Tallman, 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York; branch store, No. 39 Union square.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of the University will be held at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, 17th June, at 10:30 A. M.

Meeting of Alumni Association in the Chancellor's Room at 6 P. M.

Examination entrance on TUESDAY, 15th June, at the Chancellor's Room in the University, at 9:30 A. M.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

The charming young actress Miss CHARLOTTE STANLEY in a new play, TOO LATE; or, KLEPTOMANIA, and the new comedy STAGE STRUCK. CHAS. YOUNG and his funny little men.

### PALETTE CLUB.

Theodore Thomas' full orchestra will accompany the SUMMER-NIGHT EXCURSION of the PALETTE CLUB, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., on the PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Members can obtain tickets at $3 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, for themselves and friends from any member of the Committee of Arrangements, or from CLARK BELL, President, No. 120 Broadway; A. KOHN, Treasurer, No. 30 Broad st.; H. F. Keidel, No. 112 5th av., or at the Club Rooms, No. 7 East 22d st.

## THE TURF.

### AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875, AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY.... 5th June. | SATURDAY.....12th June.
TUESDAY...... 8th June. | TUESDAY......15th June.
THURSDAY....10th June. | THURSDAY.....17th June.
SATURDAY......19th June.

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Henry J. Chapin, Charles M. Aikman, Nathan L. Burdick, Isaac N. Burdick, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, Gilbert K. Harroun, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother; New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7th, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

je14-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Charles M. Aikman, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother, New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 1.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—BEtween THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875.
CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver, Paterson, N. J.

mh22-law13wM

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Executors.

mh8-law6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, Administrators.

my17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 63 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.
CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.

mh29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.
SAMUEL N. KANE, DE LANCEY A. KANE, WALTER L. KANE, Executors.

d14-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.
HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

ja18-law6m-M*

## AMUSEMENTS.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS! 121ST TO 128TH TIMES!

BIG BONANZA.

THE GREATEST COMEDY SENSATION OF THE DAY.

**FRIDAY JUNE 18, BENEFIT OF Mr. D. H. HARKINS

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, JUNE 14 and 15.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SEASON and LAST TWO NIGHTS (the 179th and 180th) of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this great play is UNABATED, its present run, which has no equal in the history of the American stage, cannot be extended beyond June 15, as the present season closes on that date.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Coggswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

On TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, the closing night of the season and the 180th performance of THE TWO ORPHANS, the theatre will be magnificently decorated and an elegant souvenir programme, together with a bouquet of choice flowers will be presented to every lady in attendance.

The flowers and decorations used on this occasion will be furnished by H. A. Siebrecht & Co., 5th av. and 42d st.

The regular season for 1875-76 at this theatre will open on or about Oct. 1. The present GREAT STOCK COMPANY has been re-engaged for next season, and several important additions to its ranks have been made, of which due announcement will be given. The opening play will be an adaptation of the great Parisian success ROSE MICHEL, the exclusive right to which Messrs. Shook & Palmer have purchased from the AUTHOR.

**Seats for the closing performance of this season can now be purchased at the box-office.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, EXTRA PERFORMANCE, DRAMATIC AND OPERATIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. H. TISSINGTON, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1875, EXTRA GALA ENTERTAINMENT for the BENEFIT OF HENRY TISSINGTON, Musical Director.

A host of New-York's favorite actors and actresses have kindly volunteered.

P. P.; Or, THE MAN AND THE TIGER. Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, the popular young actor, in his brilliant comedy part of SPLASHER.

A GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE, in which many eminent artists, vocal and instrumental, will appear.

Miss SOPHIE HAILBRON, MATILDA HOFFMAN, ALFRED WILKIE, Signor TAGLIAPETRIA, Mr. H. WESTERVELT, MORT WOODCOCK, &c.

RECITATIONS by CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr., and GUS PHILLIPS.

Fourth act of IL TROVATORE by celebrated artists, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

A MODEL OF A WIFE, in which Mr. F. B. WARDE will sustain his great comedy part of PYGMALION BONOFOI.

See programmes.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

1775. GRAND CELEBRATION 1875.

of the Centennial Anniversary of the BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, under the auspices of WARREN COUNCIL No. 85 O. U. A. M., THURSDAY, June 17, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses, vocal and instrumental music, and grand tableaus.

Admission, 50 cents; tickets for sale at the principal hotels, and at the box office on the day of celebration.

### THE WALKING MATCH—10 MILES,

FOR $500, BETWEEN ED. MULLEN and James K. Hall's UNKNOWN, (Wilson Reid,) comes off on WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 3:30 P. M., At DEERFOOT PARK, Brooklyn, Long Island.

### METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND "GAYworthy Tea Party" will be given at the "Baptist Home for the Aged," (on 68th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.,) on the afternoons and evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15 and 16. All friends are cordially invited.
M. M. BUTLER, Corresponding Secretary.

MINNIE PALMER IN MAUD'S FAITH.—CONWAY'S THEATRE, Brooklyn, MONDAY, June 14. Box-office now open.

## MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS are the best made; The touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure, and even. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash during this Month. Monthly installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. Box No. 3,567.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—PRIVATE FAMily leaving City will sell for immediate cash magnificent 7¼-octave four round cornered rosewood piano-forte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $275. Stool, cover, music-stand. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City. Box for piano.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SPLENDID ORGAN WITH TEN STOPS, little used, a great sacrifice for cash; one with four stops for $65, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 10th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES MAYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal—as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Terms of sale cash. A list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at the office of my attorney, John Todd, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated May 29, 1875.
EDWARD ARNOLD, Assignee.

my31-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and JULIUS PRAGER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Herman Harris and Julius Prager, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixth day of July, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eleventh day of June, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je14-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy, No. 4,968.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William D. Morgan, Charles L. Morgan, and Alfred F. Walcott, heretofore copartners doing business in the firm name of E. B. Morgan Sons, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1875.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.

je14-law3wM*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. L. HEINS, FROM BRUNSWICK, GA.—New medicine, discovered 1869, for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, Cancer, Piles, Scrofula, and Fever. —Wants a partner; be willing to sell my patent medicines of all kinds. Patent rights for sale for every State. Certificates can be seen at No. 2 City Hall place, New-York City.

A YOUNG MAN, A MEDICAL MANIPULATOR and electrician, would take charge of an invalid traveling for the Summer; references from eminent physicians. Address MEDICAL, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

# PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

## THE METHODS OF GROWTH IN CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

A CROWDED CONGREGATION—MR. BEECHER EMBOWERED IN FLOWERS—A SIGNIFICANT PRAYER—SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS TO BE AVOIDED—NO INSURANCE POLICY AGAINST DAMNATION—BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM—SPONTANIETY TO BE CULTIVATED—CONVERSION IS ONLY ENLISTING—APT ILLUSTRATIONS AND FUNNY ANECDOTES—THE DEFENDANT'S JOKE ON HIS SENIOR COUNSEL.

The beautiful weather drew another great crowd to Plymouth Church yesterday, but there was an unusual absence of notable persons among the throng. The pastoral chair was embowered in flowers. On the right of it was a tall stand crowned with an immense bouquet of huge peonies of different shades of color, brown and light and dark green leaves, white heath blossoms, and yellow laburnum flowers. On the extreme left of the platform was a huge double basket filled with white and purple lilies, yellow tulips, pink japonica blossoms, white magnolias, yellow laburnum flowers, white apple-blossoms, and green ferns and trailing vines. On the pastoral table was a tall glass vase in which were stuck field grasses, wild daisies and ferns, and blue bells, the sight of which made Mr. Beecher smile with delight. Beside it was a pretty straw basket filled with rare rosebuds, pansies, and honeysuckle. Mr. Beecher seemed to be in excellent health and spirits. After the singing of the opening anthem and the invocation of the Divine blessing, Mr. Beecher read the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, which contains the parables of the wise and foolish virgins, and of the faithful and unfaithful servants. Then the congregation sang the thirty-first hymn of the Plymouth Collection, and Mr. Beecher offered the long prayer, which was mainly a reminder to God that He had promised to "forget all our transgressions as though they had never been," and a request to "the Consoler to draw near in this hour of disparagement," to "take away from men's minds the suspicions that keep people apart," and to "hasten the day when the inhabitants of earth shall be truth-loving and men-loving, when prejudices will be no more, and when men will learn to love as they now learn to hate." A collection was then taken up for the poor, Mr. Beecher saying that the congregation would not probably have an opportunity to give again for many months to come. After announcing that Rev. Dr. Bacon would conduct the evening services, Mr. Beecher gave notice that, for the convenience of families who may wish to go into the country, next Sunday will be set apart for the baptism of children, instead of the Sunday following the communion Sunday, July 1, as is customary. He then noticed the two picnics of institutions connected with the church which are to take place this week—the Sabbath-school picnic to Iona Island on Thursday, and the Mayflower Mission picnic to Irvington on Friday. He made the first the pretext of a scathing rebuke to senders of anonymous notices to the pulpit, the notice not being signed. The 694th hymn was then sung.

IMPORTANCE OF FREQUENT SELF-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beecher took as his text: "But grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."—Second Peter, iii. 18. That man's duty, he said, leads him to active exertion, and that that is the reason why he should forget himself in order not to forget his work, is not to be denied. But there is a self-consciousness—a culture accompanying self-consciousness—that has an unmanly element in it. It may be the introduction of growth, which, in some respects, it carries with it, and which, in some respects, gives it strength; but until they distinguished that fact and set it apart for reprehension and avoidance, men may have self-consciousness and fail, while, on the other hand, the result may be an entire loss of the primary character and condition of consciousness. While men are producing effects upon other men, and are absorbed in that work, there is a compound resultant, for, as the tool that graves the picture becomes worn in doing it, so the actor, in producing an exterior effect upon others, produces an interior effect upon himself, and is changed by the change that he produces. There is, therefore, a good and sufficient reason why the great Producer of effects so widely acting may be constantly changing Himself. The greatest results of action may be of a nature and character not like those which we set out to produce. That which is most thoroughly done is that generally which has been unconsciously done. It is not what we gain by prayer that is most numerous or most important; it is what comes from attrition with men; what time does; what is incidentally received. Reactions are the invisible means of grace. So, while recognizing the value of voluntary endeavor, I hold that it is not the things that we intend half so much as unconscious results, that change, elaborate, and finally settle character and distinguish it.

The importance of this consideration of Christian character is not easily overestimated. It is important for every one to learn how they stand from time to time. Even worldly men recognize this principle in the administration of worldly affairs, and he is considered shiftless who don't make use of it. In Christian affairs the relation of man to time and eternity has an importance compared with which his relation to this world is a mere shadow. Men often fall short of this important condition by a superficial examination of themselves. No man, for instance, can thoroughly examine himself who don't know what Christianity is. If a man looks upon grace as a gift of God in any such sense as that it absolves him from all wrong-doing—that he will be saved no matter what his sins may be—it is out of the question for him to comply with this condition. Some men think all they have to do is to find out which religion is the true one, and ask the minister what duties fall to their share, and if they fulfill them they figure themselves out to be safe. They think they can get from the church a sort of insurance policy against damnation. A man may attend church and pay his tithes, and go the whole round of external ordinances, and yet fall short. Again, men often examine their condition by mutual comparison, which is a most mischievous thing to do. They think that if they live as well as the majority of people they are safe. A man in a state of penury might as well go among a lot of poor people and say, "Well, these people seem to be well enough off; therefore I must be well enough off too." A great many judge of their religious condition by their susceptibility to religious excitement. They are extremely liable to make mistakes, because susceptibility is largely a matter of organization. Many a man who responds quickly to an appeal to his susceptibility is apt to have no stability. He is like the seed that thrown in the shallow earth sprang up quickest because it soonest felt the sun, and died quickest because it had the least nourishment at the root.

THE CHRISTIAN'S GRAND CRITERION.

What is the grand criterion? "Have we grown any, and, if so, at what stages? What fruit have we borne and what is its condition? Are we ripening all over?" These are the the questions one should propound to himself, for religion is strictly a personal matter. Every man sails to the kingdom of God out of the harbor of his own soul, and religion differs in every individual. The most that can be done by an instructor is to point out general views on religion, and let each one determine them for himself. We are not called upon simply to be good worldly men, though as Christian men we are called upon to be that. It is often said, "He is a perfect man," because he fulfills the conditions of his special calling in life. Well, anyone who can derive any consolation out of that is welcome to it. We are brought into the world as into a school, that we may be transformed and prepared for the one step upward in the scale of being. We are not to have our Summer here; to spread our wings awhile like butterflies and then to be annihilated. This is the grand aim of human life. This is the grand criterion.

We are then to be transformed by a renewing of the mind. We are to be lifted up. We are not to be satisfied with secular duties, but through them are to be prepared for the life to come. The first step for any man is to consider the entirety of moral purpose in him. Is this stronger as the years go on? A man may be called to the pursuit of art—in this as in everything else, many are called but few are chosen. [Laughter.] While the novelty is on him the purpose of his life seems stronger than at any other time. He is only more conscious and it is really weaker than subsequently when long toil dulls his self-consciousness. He who goes into the street every day, saying "I must be honest to-day," is not so honest as he who never thinks of being honest. He who works his ideal into spontaneity has gained a wealth of purpose which cannot exist with consciousness. By losing his consciousness his purpose has become stronger. He who has need to constantly reburnish the old tin of purpose—he who is perpetually in need of raking up the cinders to see if his "hope" has not yet gone out is still in the lower grade. He does not reach the upper strata until he has worked his purpose so constantly that he has ceased to think of it. Manhood does not come from the imitation of heroic patterns. Manhood comes from the constant self-sacrifice taught by Christ Jesus. Is it Christ that is in me to hope and glory? Do I make everything subserve that? The merchant makes everything bend to gain; the politician to ambition and the military man to glory; but in the Christian, all these are made to subserve to religion. Now what is your condition? Perhaps you are so taken up with the care of your family that you haven't had time to inquire, and you don't know how you are going to come out, but you hope it will be all right. [Laughter.] Or you say, "Oh! as long as a man gets along well enough in this world, he will turn up right somehow in the end." You want to be a Michael Angelo. "He made lots of big statues, you say, and I will make big statues too." Indeed. "Oh, yes, I will do as he did; I will take some mud and clay and cut away at it." Well, what are you going to make of it? "I don't know; I hope something will come out of it." [Laughter.] You might as well throw mud against the wall just to see what it will make. [Renewed laughter.]

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SOUL.

Not only is there to be entirety of moral purpose as the end and aim of life, but another question should take in the soverignty of the soul. Paul says that the spirit of man and the flesh of man are constantly quarreling. There is where the divine succor comes in when the spirit becomes discouraged and is about to give up. Many men have generosity and perseverance, but they have also pride, which harnesses and drives the divine elements like steeds out of the soul's stable. Men are genial and tender and social, but just gets hold of them, and instantly all the moral qualities are harnessed and driven about at the mercy of the basilar impulses. Men in life are apt to cultivate hard and rough-edged things. They say that the way to treat rude men is rudely; that all these things are very well as generalities; that it is well enough to be honest when it costs nothing, and to tell the truth when you are going to lose nothing by it. This is a fight in which the top qualities are harnessed by the bottom qualities. When faith in goodness attempts to direct the lives of such men do you think that there is no rebellion? I once knew an old man—I will not mention his name because there is apt to be hoosiers here—[laughter]—who lived in a two-story shanty on the Miami bottom. The hogs had the lower story; the top one he occupied himself. In the winter time, whenever the animals became noisy and disturbed, the old man removed one of the boards in the floor and shouted down at them, and as soon as they stopped he replaced the board and went back to bed again. [Laughter.] There are many men like him. They check their lower impulses a little now and then, but they never change them. [Renewed laughter.] How many men are there, who, being strong in their basilar qualities, say to these, "I will take what is good in you; I will take your pluck and your perseverance and give them to my upper qualities so that they will be enabled to overcome you?" There's a ground for examination. Have you weakened your basilar appetites? Have you caused them to cease their roaring when they were about to become licentious? It is true that nature helps grace, for time *does* cool passion, and labor long continued *does* weaken the appetites; but, after all, the conflict lies between grace and passion. I don't ask you whether you are good on Sundays. You must be a very bad man, indeed, if on such a Sunday as this you don't think all things beautiful. But how will it be to-morrow? How is it in the whole play of life? What is your soul condition in your relations with men as regards motives? Are your motives good, and do you intend to keep up this strife to the end? He who has this testimony to give: "I, by the grace of God, have learned to hold my tongue," may sing one hallelujah. You who have learned to think no more of yourself than you ought to may sing ten hallelujahs, for there never was a Waterloo like it. [Laughter.] You who have been costive in generosity and have learned to delight in doing good, you may sing twenty hallelujahs. "I think I never enjoyed the Bible class so much as I do to-day," you say. Ah! but how about your short weights and adulterations? What has your wife to say about how she gets along with you? Are you as mean as ever in secret? "I—don't—know." Don't you sing a single song. [Laughter.] The great question is whether we are to grow nothing but dank rushes or heaven-climbing vines. Some suppose that when a man is converted that's a clean sweep, and all he's got to do is to watch and keep the sprouts down. If that is so, very few people have been converted in this world. When we are converted we are only beginning the campaign.

CONVERSION IS ONLY ENLISTING.

Let us go one step beyond this! The condition of every man is to be determined by what it brings forth. You will observe that the magisterial graces so much insisted upon at one time were never insisted upon by the Apostles. A man who lives in a bad neighborhood wishes to make a garden. Of course the first thing for him to do is to build a wall around his ground that shall be bull-proof and pig-proof. A man must have conscience enough to build a wall out of. But if he stop there and put no flowers in the ground, what kind of a garden will that be? This man says: "My neighbor over there has got a wall around his garden that is only three feet high, while mine is twelve feet, and his is only a foot thick, while mine is three feet. He has got a beautiful garden, it is true, but inside my wall I have a grand walk that is perfectly straight and exact in every direction. [Laughter.] His walk is a splendid walk, I grant, but I can find prison walls as good as it is. The other wall is so low that the best raspberry-vines hang over, and the cows browse upon them. Many of the apples hang within the reach of the small boys of the vicinage, (laughter,) so low that the passing wayfarer can say, "I, too, can partake of these fruits." Not an inch of the ground but is full of herbs and flowers, and they are laid out in all sorts of pretty devices, and the trees are so full of fruit that the midnight prowler may take all he wants again and again and the owner never miss it. Out of it comes presents for the sick and pleasure for the healthy. "Pooh," the first man says, "he is courting popularity. He is worldly, worldly." (Laughter.)

The true fruit, he said, is a spirit of joy, of peace, of long suffering, of gentleness, of goodness, of faith, of meekness, of temperance. Have you these? "None." How long have you been a Christian? "Thank God, for twenty years." [Laughter.] What you suppose to be the fruit of Christianity are doctrine, dogmas, confession of faith, sounding words, conscience, justice, defense of the faith. "I would like to see any man touch it," you say. [Laughter.] If I have an orange tree in full bloom in a pot and carry it through a narrow street, do you think I need to put upon it a label: "This—is—an—orange—tree—and—it—is—fragrant?" [Laughter.] Does some stately Queen of Sheba sweeping down Broadway need to label herself, "I am handsome"? [Renewed laughter.] Is grace a quality to be solved by intricate propositions? Is grace a planet crossing the sun's disk, that we need to send to the ends of the earth to determine the obscure scientific problems that are involved in it? If one could get 100 really Christian families into a church its trees would soon be full of fruit. Is this all? No. The fruit of the Spirit, the Apostle says, is in *all* goodness. It is whatever makes manhood resplendent—wit and mirth and joy and self-denial and meekness and gentleness, and all the rest. See, each of you, if there is anything on your boughs worth plucking.

MR. BEECHER'S JOKE ON MR. EVARTS.

There is another element to which I wish to call your attention. I find, somehow or other, from Sunday to Sunday, that I preach longer sermons. I don't think this arises from my only preaching one sermon each Sunday. I fear that it is "evil communications that corrupts good manners," and that long speeches are infectious. [Laughter.] The other element is spontaneity. Man comes to perfection step by step, and the perfection is shown by the man's getting what he wants without effort. At first the artist is continually looking out lest he commit an error, but after a while he gets so that he never stops to think, and never makes a mistake. Most men after they have done a long sum have to prove it to see if the total is correct, but I have seen men who could add up whole columns of figures as fast as the eye could travel up and down the rows. This always astonishes me, for I am humbled in the presence of three rows of figures. [Laughter.] It is while a man is learning that he thinks of a thing, but when he has learned it he ceases to think of it. If you should go to a dancing-school to learn good manners, and afterward, when about to enter a parlor you should have to stop and think about what the dancing-master had said to you, you couldn't help being awkward. It is thinking how to hold one's hands properly that makes the disposition of the hands so embarrassing. So a Christian must not be always thinking of what he shall do, although a man may be thrown by special circumstances into a state when he will find it necessary to brace himself up—to say, for instance, "Pride, be still!" But ordinarily a man should be so perfect that he will not need to think. That is the element of spontaneity which should be in you. All the Christian elements should be so subdued that they will act without pushing. This subduing is one of the most important elements of growth—it not only grows out ripens. That is what takes place with the grape cluster. It has been sour all along, but ripening makes it sweet. The persimmon is sour under the sun of Summer, but the frosts fetch it. Do the frosts and the sun—adversity and prosperity—make you sweeter as you grow older? He who is old, and remains acerb and exacting—tell me not of his long service in the cause of Christ. God's grace ripens the true Christian, and in the end transplants him into heaven.

The singing of the 949th hymn and the benediction concluded the services.

## DR. LEONARD BACON IN THE PULPIT.

CHRIST'S LIGHT IN THE WORLD—NECESSITY OF IMPLICIT TRUST IN GOD—IMITATION OF CHRIST IMPLIED IN FOLLOWING HIM.

Plymouth Church was filled last evening in response to the announcement previously made, that Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn., would preach. Rev. Edward Beecher and Assistant Pastor Halliday occupied the platform with Dr. Bacon. At 7:30 o'clock the opening Anthem, "Hear my Prayer," by Kent, was sung, after which Dr. Bacon read, as the lesson of the evening, the eighth chapter of John, commencing at the twelfth verse, and gave out the 604th hymn of the Plymouth Collection. After the singing of the hymn Dr. Bacon delivered a prayer. The 290th hymn was then sung, and Rev. Mr. Halliday, after reading the customary notices, introduced Dr. Bacon, of whom he said: "All are glad to see him in this place." Dr. Bacon announced his text:

"Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."—*John, viii, 12.*

That which maketh Christ manifest, said he, is the light which maketh known those things of which we were once ignorant. Look at the light which Christ has brought into the world by His own character, as displayed in history. A new light shone in the darkness of the world, and shines on from age to age, and spreads from clime to clime. When Christian missionaries go first to heathen lands, they find their language quite unintelligible to the people whom they find there. They say to them, "We have come to do you good—you and not us. We have come to labor for your benefit, and not for ours." But the heathen were so degraded that they had no appreciation of this language. How were the minds of those people to be enlightened? Not by argument—not by propounding to them a new theory, but by showing them true benevolence—by dispensing food to the hungry, medicine to the sick, by teaching them in love, asking nothing, receiving nothing, and after a few years a new light arose upon their darkened horizon, and the weight of ideas so new to them was a new era to them. A new element entered into their lives; they that had sat so long in darkness saw a great light. His apostles are called, as He was, the light of the world; and if they, in their feebleness, are a light to the world, how much more so is He the light of the world. The multitude who heard His discourses were astonished. "Never man spake as this man!" was the admiring exclamation of those who were sent to arrest Him, and who returned without him. Without argument, without disputation, Christ's teachings made men know themselves, and they do so now, and always will. His teachings, like His personal character, was and is the light of the world. They still live, and are incapable of decay. Christ himself is still teaching; in the story of the Good Samaritan, and in the Sermon on the Mount, He is still teaching; and the lesson is summed up in the question He is still repeating: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul, or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" The words of Christ have not lost their power, and so long as they resound through the world there is a light in the world by which man shall know his relations toward God. Christ as the redeemer of sinners is the great manifestation of God in the world. He is set forth as a propitiation for the sins of man—as the great mediator between God and man. It is in Christ giving Himself as a sacrifice for sin that the might of God and His glory are manifested on earth. What do those know of God and His glory who do not know the cross? What of the weight of sin, and God's glory in forgiveness, who do not know Christ as having borne our sins in His own body on the tree? Christ's light, to be appreciated, must be seen as it flows unbroken from its source. Leave out of view Christ's work, His victorious death in our behalf, His intercession for us at the right hand of God the Father, His atonement and mediation, and even His personal character is shorn of half its glory. He gave Himself a ransom for us. His redeeming work is part of His personal character. He humbled Himself, and became obedient to death even upon the cross. Again it is said, "The light shineth in the darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not." Is this true? Are there those who walk in the light and still sit in darkness? Yes, there are those who love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. The conditions upon which the light of the sun becomes beneficial as a light to the world is that men must have their eyes open to see; and so with this divine illumination, the world must be illuminated with the light, and must look, and then it sees. This proposition Christ announces in the text. His words are, "He that followeth me walketh not in darkness." And what is following Christ? I answer, trusting Him, believing in Him—not skeptically or disputingly, but looking toward Him with actual confidence.

Furthermore, obedience is implied in following. He that follows must be a disciple—must go on in obedience. The student might as well expect to obtain a knowledge of geometry or of astronomy, and refuse to obey the instructions of his master, as the Christian to receive light and refuse to do what Christ bids him do. Again, imitation of Christ is implied in following Him. If we do not strive to imitate Him His example is lost upon us. Love of Christ is also implied in imitating Him. A soul listening to the teachings of Christ, as if sitting at His feet, shall follow on and learn to know the Lord, and have the light of life. It is not by hearing, nor by mere logic, that the soul is illuminated, but by continuing to follow. "If ye continue on ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." "If any man shall do the will of Him that sent me ye shall know of his doctrine, whether it be of God. The light of life shall shine upon him who doeth the will of God. This shows us the danger of attempting to settle all disputed questions before doing anything in religion. Religion is not a thing to be argued about, or to be committed to memory, like a catechism, but something to be done. It begins when we begin to ask earnestly, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Some never begin, because they imagine they must first answer all the objections that can be raised by doubt or by questioning. Begin now, if you have never begun, by ceasing to do evil, and learning of the Great Teacher, not merely to think right, but to feel right; not only to do the will of the Father, but to keep His sayings; and so shall you not only behold this light of the world, but shall walk in that light.

After the sermon, a quartet and solo, "Come holy spirit, heavenly dove," was sung, and Dr. Bacon made the closing prayer, in which he invoked the divine blessing upon Plymouth Church and every member of it, and upon him who had been, by God's will, called to preach the Word of God in it. "Him we commit to Thee in confidence, knowing that Thou are Him who vindicateth all who are wronged, and believing that Thou wilt confound all false witnesses." The 643d hymn was then sung by the choir, Dr. Bacon pronounced the benediction, and the congregation dispersed.

## A WIFE MURDERED IN BROOKLYN.

A WOMAN KICKED TO DEATH BY HER DRUNKEN HUSBAND—THEIR LITTLE DAUGHTER THE ONLY WITNESS AGAINST HER FATHER—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Ann Deehan died yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 250 Front street, Brooklyn, of injuries inflicted by her husband, John Deehan, a 'longshoreman. Dr. Bodkin, who attended her, says that he was called a week ago on Saturday night. He then found her badly bruised on her face and body. She said that her husband had beaten her, and that he was intoxicated when he did it. He then prescribed for her and left. He was again summoned on Saturday evening, and found that she had arisen from her bed and was in a kneeling posture, holding on to a chair for support. She was then almost at the point of death, and was suffering great pain. Dr. Bodkin did what was in his power to relieve her distress, and asked her if she had seen a clergyman, and she answered in the affirmative. Knowing that he could not help her further, and that she could not live, the physician went away. Yesterday morning he was called on by her husband, who wanted a certificate upon which he could obtain a burial permit. This he refused to give, and informed Coroner Sims of her death and of the circumstances attending it. The Coroner immediately ordered Deehan's arrest. The Police found him in his rooms, which are miserable in the extreme, with his daughter, aged eight years, and his wife's corpse. When he was notified of what the arrest was for he admitted that he had beaten his wife, and said that he had come home drunk and had found her in the same condition, and had beaten her for being so. He also admitted having kicked her. The child was taken to the York Street Station with her father, where she said he had kicked her mother with his heavy boots. Two pairs of blood-stained cowhide boots were found in the rooms. The Police say that Deehan and his wife were known to be in the habit of quarreling when under the influence of liquor. The woman told Dr. Bodkin that her husband had beaten and kicked her, but asked, when at the point of death, that he might not be punished for it. Her body was taken to the Morgue, where it was found that several of her ribs had been broken, one of them so badly as to lacerate her lungs. A post-mortem examination is to be made by County Physician Shepard.

## DEDICATION OF ST. ANTHONY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.

The new Catholic Church of St. Anthony, on Orchard street, near Greenpoint avenue, the largest religious edifice on Chapel Hill, was dedicated yesterday, Bishop Loughlin officiating. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity during the ceremonies, hundreds being unable to gain admission. Farmer's Grand Mass in B flat was sung, Father Curran, of this City, being celebrant, with Father McCabe, of St. Louis, and Father Connolly, of Greenpoint, as Deacons, and Father Carroll, of Williamsburg, as master of ceremonies, assisted by a full military band, choir, and chorus of fifty voices. In the afternoon a procession of the various Irish societies of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and the lodges of the Ancient Order of Hibernians from New-York, marched to the church, depositing their votive offerings at the altar as they passed through. Father Lane is Pastor of the church, and besides those mentioned, was assisted in the ceremonies of the day by Fathers Corcoran, of St. Joseph's Church; Malone, of St. Peter and Paul's; Gleason and Farrelly, of St. Vincent de Paul's; Maguire, of St. Paul's; Reilly of St. Stephen's; Burns and Meagher, of the Dominican Order; Thery and McDonald, of the Society of Jesus, and Father Brennan, of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception.

## ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A LAWYER.

Patrick M. Temple, of No. 72 South Washington square, a real estate agent and rent collector, was yesterday taken before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with attempting to shoot Mr. James D. McClelland, a lawyer. Mr. McClelland has his offices in No. 62 Fourth street, of which house Mr. Temple is agent. He refused to pay his rent, and Mr. Temple took proceedings to dispossess him in Judge Clancy's court. Mr. McClelland paid into court the rent in dispute, whereupon a brother-in-law of Mr. McClelland, to whom Mr. Temple owed some money, levied on the deposit. This excited the indignation of Mr. Temple, and on Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, he called on Mr. McClelland and abused him for using such sharp practice. Finally he drew a large revolver and pointed it at Mr. McClelland, who made a hasty retreat. Officer McSherry, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Mr. Temple, and yesterday Justice Bixby held him in $1,000 bail to answer.

## CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children investigated nine cases during the past week. In five of them a warning was considered all that was necessary. Two cases were of Italian street musicians, who compelled the children to accompany them during the whole day and sometimes until late at night. One case was that of a little girl, only four years old, who was found in a state of complete exhaustion, with an organ grinder, who was arrested. He pleaded ignorance of the law, and was discharged, upon promising to take better care of her in the future, with a severe reprimand from Justice Kasmire, before whom he was arraigned. The case of a little girl, who is said to be cruelly treated by her father and stepmother, is still under investigation. The attention of the Secretary of the society has been called to the cruel treatment of children in training for acrobatic performances.

The little waif, Mary Ellen, the victim of the woman Connolly's cruel treatment, was last week, by order of the court, transferred from the custody of the Home for Friendless Girls to the care of a lady residing in the country.

## THE RAILROAD WAR.

WHAT THE MESSRS. VANDERBILT DO NOT KNOW ABOUT IT—THE PROBABILITY OF A SETTLEMENT GENERALLY BELIEVED IN—VIEWS OF VERY DISINTERESTED PERSONS.

In relation to the conference between the executive officers of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads held last Friday, in New-York, Commodore Vanderbilt said yesterday that he knew nothing more than the mere fact of the session's existence. He had had no interest whatever in the differences to be adjusted between Messrs. Garrett and Scott, because his road was not concerned or affected by them. Therefore he had remained in total ignorance of any proposed basis of settlement, having never had any occasion or desire to see Col. Scott in relation to the matter. The New-York Central's position was the same now that it had ever been—it was ready to follow any rates of tariff fixed by the competing lines, be the same high or low.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt said he was quite as ignorant of the character of the basis proposed by the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Companies; but he believed that one was to be submitted to the Directors of each company during the coming week. The New-York Central was not interested directly in the matter, and held aloof from the controversy, ready to abide the issue between Messrs. Garrett and Scott. The difficulties of these gentlemen had been clearly and correctly stated in THE TIMES' history of the railroad war some days ago, and the adjustment of the complication rested solely with them. It had been intimated to him that such an adjustment was in fair way of being brought about.

THE BASIS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE RESPECTIVE BOARDS ON WEDNESDAY.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—The basis of the arrangement agreed upon by the representatives of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, at the conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday last, for a settlement of the "points of difference" between them, will be submitted to the respective Boards of Directors of these roads on Wednesday next. If ratified by the Directors, the railroad war will terminate.

## POLICE COURT NOTES.

On Saturday John Irwin, of No. 9 Dominick street, and James McCann became intoxicated, and finally Irwin caused the arrest of his companion, McCann, and charged him with stealing $3 from him. McCann denied the charge, but Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, held him in $500 bail for trial.

Henry Clay Lane, his wife, Elizabeth, and several other colored people got into a fight on Saturday night at No. 7 Watt street. During the scuffle Lane stabbed his wife with a pair of shears, causing her slight injuries. He was arrested and at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby held him to answer.

On Saturday night William Leonard and Matthew Edward came to blows in an up-town barroom, and during the fight Leonard shot Edward in the right knee, inflicting slight injuries. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Leonard was yesterday committed without bail at Yorkville Police Court by Justice Kasmire.

Charles Lyon, aged twenty-six, of No. 26½ Second street, a piano-forte maker by occupation, on Saturday night stole a gold watch from William Meltenheimer, while riding on the rear platform of a Third avenue car. The thief was pursued and captured, and the watch found upon his person. He was yesterday committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Kilbreth presiding, John Nelson, keeper of an emigrant boarding-house at No. 25 Greenwich street, was held to answer a charge of having stabbed Morris Frank, one of his boarders, in the back yesterday. Frank was committed to the House of Detention as a witness. Thomas Callahan, a Special Deputy Sheriff, residing at No. 472 Pearl street, was held on a charge of stabbing Mary A. Stewart, of No. 125 Eldridge street, in the thigh with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. Charles Boyle, a sailor, residing at No. 81 Oliver street, was committed on a charge of picking the pocket of John Arbby, of No. 376 Water street, of $1 90 Saturday night. John Hutchinson, of No. 84 Pike street, James Morris, of No. 92 Henry street, and James White, of No. 18 Cherry street, all boys, were held for attempting to break into a show-case in front of the jewelry store of Israel Fargeon, No. 67 Nassau street. Elizabeth Ward, of No. 14½ Dover street, was held on a charge of stealing $68 from the boot of John Redmond, a sailor, who had just been paid off.

## A DARING ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Messrs. Kimball & Kittle, manufacturers of fine jewelry, occupy the third floor of the building No. 28 Bond street, and their safe, which usually contains about $15,000 worth of manufactured and unfinished work, is placed near the window, so that the policeman on post can see by the reflection of a gas-light in the room whether burglars are there. On Friday night, shortly after 12 o'clock, the officer on post found the gas-light extinguished, and he at once reported the fact at the station-house. The building was surrounded, and a telegraphic dispatch was sent to the private residence of a member of the firm, asking him to come to the store. He sent back word that he would not leave his house. On Saturday evening a gentleman residing on the opposite side of the street saw a gang of burglars at work on Messrs. Kimball & Kittie's safe. He gave the alarm, but the burglars succeeded in escaping. They had entered the building by means of false keys, and had almost opened the safe, battering and cutting it up in a workmanlike manner. Their tools, consisting of a sectional jimmy, sledge, wedges, drills, &c., all of the best construction, are now in the Mercer street station.

## SALE OF MANUSCRIPTS AND AUTOGRAPHS.

The original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" was sold in London, on May 28, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. It contains many variations from the poem as now printed, notably the names of "Cæsar" and "Tully" instead of "Milton" and "Cromwell," and many alterations, erasures, and corrections, which show the anxious care bestowed upon its composition. It was bought by Sir William Fraser for £230, having been sold by the same firm about twenty years ago in the Penn collection for £131. In the same sale were the manuscript of Dickens' "Christmas Carol," which was bought by Mr. Harvey for £55. A signed autograph letter of Queen Elizabeth to Henry IV. of France, thanking him for the portrait he sent, and closing with many professions of friendship, £51—Ellis and White; Galileo to his pupil Castelli, £21 15s.—Waller; Mary Queen of Scots to M. de la Motte, on subjects of interest and importance, £48—Naylor; two autograph letters of Napoleon I., £34—Naylor; Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, £21—Harvey.

## LAWYERS AND THE BROOKLYN TRIAL.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As a subscriber to your able paper, I would like the privilege of asking through your columns why the City Court of Brooklyn could not properly allow the members of the Bar of New-York and vicinity the privilege of one day in court. While the court-room has been filled day after day with people who have no business there, members of the Bar have been excluded. As a lawyer, I would like the opportunity of listening to the address of Mr. Beach. I tried it yesterday, but was unable to gain admission, although, according to the account in THE TIMES this morning, about 200 women (and girls) were present. I saw girls coming out of the court-room who did not appear to be over eighteen years of age. Now I would suggest that Judge Neilson give orders that lawyers be allowed the privilege of the court-room for at least one day. I inclose my card. LAWYER.

SATURDAY, June 12, 1875.

## MURDER OR SUICIDE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, Philip Lasch, a German, aged fifty-six years, living alone at Bowmansville, Erie County, was found dead in his bed, with his throat cut in two places, and a razor in his hand. It is supposed to be a case of suicide. The room was spattered with blood, and blood-tracks were found leading from the room to the front door, giving room for a suspicion of murder. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

Thomas Hamming, aged twenty-one, of Park avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide last night by jumping overboard from the ferry-boat Idaho, of the Williamsburg line. His body was not recovered.

Frank McPike, aged twenty-two, a clerk, of No. 127 Cedar street, was arrested yesterday morning for insanity, and on being taken to the Park Hospital, the surgeons in attendance pronounced the case one of hydrophobia.

Matthew Hale Smith will speak to-night before the Sunday-school Teachers' Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, in Twenty-third street, and will give illustrations of his new method of teaching Congregational or adult Bible classes.

On Saturday next the "Young America" Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, now reorganized, will play a match at cricket with the St. George's Cricket Club, of this City, on the grounds of the latter in Hoboken. These clubs have not met since 1872, when the St. Georges were the victors by 6 wickets.

A meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Association Hall last evening, Mr. M. K. Jesup presiding, to hear reports from the delegates sent by the association to the International Convention held last month in Richmond, Va. Mr. R. C. Morse read a lengthy report, and addresses were made by Messrs. M. K. Jesup, J. S. Bussing, James Stokes, Jr., B. C. Wetmore, G. A. Pinkney, W. H. Sage, R. M. Vermilye, J. B. Morrow, John Dooly, and William Taylor.

During the last illness of the late Louis Bouard, in the St. Vincent's Hospital, and just prior to his death, he expressed to Mr. Bergh a desire that some pecuniary acknowledgment should be made to the institution for the kindness and attention he had received from the Sisters. Although it was merely a verbal expression of his wishes, the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently voted $2,500 to the hospital, and a check for that amount was forwarded to the Sisters in charge, by Mr. Bergh, a few days since.

The lighter Norma, which was capsized near the Battery on Saturday night, during the rain-storm, was lying yesterday at Pier No. 3, next to Staten Island Ferry, with at least three-quarters of her cargo safe and uninjured on her deck. Immediately after the accident last night, Capt. Hall, of the Norma, commissioned the barge Baxter to pick up the bales floating near the Battery, and to take charge of those saved in the morning. Those secured last night by the Battery boatmen Quigley and Collins were taken to Pier No. 3 to be reshipped on board of the lighter. The loss is not over $300, not more than twelve bales being lost.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club will give their fifth Corinthian Regatta to-day, starting from Buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, and sailing twenty miles to windward and return, if the wind permits; if not, the same distance to leeward. The schooners will be divided into two classes—those measuring more than 90 feet over all, and those measuring 90 feet and under. There will be a prize, valued at $300, for the first class, offered by the Commodore, and one for the same amount for the second class, offered by the Rear Commodore. The race is open to all schooners belonging to the New-York, Eastern, Brooklyn, Boston, Atlantic, and Seawanhaka Clubs. No race unless there are at least three entries in each class.

## BROOKLYN.

There were 519 prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday.

Six lost children were cared for by the Brooklyn Police yesterday.

Sixty-eight persons lodged in the various station-houses of the city on Saturday night.

Leonard Tracy was yesterday arrested for assaulting John Kirwin at a picnic in Myrtle Avenue Park.

Mr. Aaron Schute, who was shot by a burglar in his residence on Tompkins avenue on last Thursday morning, was yesterday reported to be in a more comfortable condition. The burglar has not yet been arrested.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered the furniture factory at No. 14 De Kalb avenue by forcing a rear window. They stole a quantity of wine, and, being unable to carry it all away, left a portion in a vacant lot near by, where it was found by the Police.

Mrs. Johanna Scholard, an old lady seventy years of age, residing at the corner of Tompkins avenue and Quincey street, fell on Lewis avenue early yesterday morning, while on her way to church, and broke her hip. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Andrew Bennet and William Rothwell, aged fourteen and thirteen years, respectively, stole a pocket-book containing $70 from Andrew Nichols, of No. 192 Chauncey street. They bought three hats, two pairs of shoes, and a bat and a ball with the money, and prepared, as they say, to go on a spree. They were beginning the enjoyment of the spree when they were arrested, with $47 87 of the money in their possession. They acknowledged their guilt, and were held for trial.

Bishop Loughlin, while riding to the dedication of a new Roman Catholic church in Greenpoint, was thrown from his carriage in Williamsburg and received some slight scalp wounds. The horses became unmanageable while crossing the Washington avenue bridge and ran through Kent avenue, colliding with a street-car. They were finally stopped at First and South Second streets. By the collision the coach was badly damaged, the driver was thrown from his seat and bruised, and the Bishop received his injuries, which were, however, so slight that he went on in another coach to the dedication.

## LONG ISLAND.

The annual meeting of the Queens County Sunday School Teachers' Association will be held in the Baptist Church, at Long Island City, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday next, the afternoon session commencing at 2:30, and evening session at 7:30.

Smith Silsbee, of Patchogue, drew a revolver on Clark Smith, of Bayport, on Saturday, at Sayville. It appears that Silsbee had staked off some oyster grounds, and claimed that they belonged to him. Finding Smith on the lot, he threatened to shoot him. He was put under $500 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The sixtieth Summer meeting of the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Sag Harbor to-morrow, meeting for business at 3 o'clock P. M. and for addresses at 7:45. By the constitution, all persons contributing annually to the Society are members, and every minister who is a member is entitled to a seat in the Board of Direction.

Mrs. Sarah Hartt, wife of Mr. John Hartt, of Brooklyn, and daughter-in-law of Mr. S. H. Hartt, of Northport, committed suicide at the latter place on Saturday. She was on a visit to her father-in-law with her two children, and during Friday asked several persons at what time the tide was high. About two o'clock on the following morning the grandparents heard the children crying bitterly, and going to their room found the mother gone. Search was made and Mrs. Hartt's dead body was at last found floating off the docks.

The Huntington Board of Excise have as yet granted only one license, although they have received several applications. At their last meeting two petitions were presented—one with 160 signatures of citizens, asking that the number of licenses be restricted to the two hotels and one store, and the other signed by 270 ladies, asking that the traffic be abolished entirely. The temperance people of Hempstead are moving to obtain the indictment of the Excise Commissioners of that town by the new Grand Jury, on the ground that they have violated the law by improperly granting licenses. The Southampton Board of Excise, it is understood, propose to grant only one drug-store license in each village.

## STATEN ISLAND.

Application has been made to the Board of Trustees of the village of New Brighton for the opening of a road through the property of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and argument will be heard in the matter on Friday afternoon next, at the Village Hall.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Fire Department will celebrate their twenty-first anniversary to-day.

Several cases of scarlet fever having been discovered in the Preakness schools, those institutions have been closed.

A special election will be held on July 13, to fill the vacancy in the Newark Board of Aldermen, caused by the late resignation of Alderman Reynolds.

Washington B. Williams, whom Judge Knapp recently appointed Jury Commissioner for Hudson County, has declined the appointment, because of the fact that he resides in New-York.

Thomas Crosby, who accidentally shot and killed a companion named Hittle in Newark, on Saturday, was admitted to bail yesterday in $2,000, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

## THE MARBLES OF THE PARTHENON.

The London *Globe* says: "In 1802 Lord Elgin, the English Ambassador to the Porte, visited the Piræus in an English ship, the Mentor, and carried away from the Acropolis of Athens a large collection of sculptures, friezes, and other antiquities, which he had obtained in virtue of a firman of Sultan Selim III. These antiquities were packed in seventeen cases and embarked on board the Mentor, which started from England, but was overtaken by a storm off Avlemona, in the island of Cythera, (Cerigo,) where three days after she sank during a violent tempest. Lord Elgin wrote to the Admiral at Malta asking for assistance, which shortly arrived in the form of a number of divers from Calymnos, who succeeded in recovering twelve out of the seventeen cases. The antiquities which were saved were placed in the British Museum, but the other five cases have remained hidden beneath the waves until the present time. M. Makoukas, a gentleman residing at Cerigo, has, says the *Levant Herald*, sent a report to the Archæological Society of Athens stating that the marbles were plainly visible lying on the bottom of the sea at the depth of about sixteen fathoms (96 feet.) It is thought that with the new diving appliances now in use these marbles will be easily recoverable, and it is believed that the Greek Government will be disposed to grant a sum of money to the Athens Archæological Society, which will enable it at once to proceed to the recovery of these interesting relics. M. Makoukas has also sent to the society copies of the report of the commander of the George Parry, the ship on board which the twelve recovered cases were embarked, as well as three letters from Lord Elgin himself."

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is at the Everett House.

Vice President Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Surgeon B. A. Clements, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. William Prince, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. James Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Berlin, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and B. G. Jayne of Ithaca, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A LIFE OF SUFFERING

Is often caused by Piles. Constant application of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will completely cure the disease. A sure cure for Skin Diseases also.—*Advertisement.*

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK.—Closing exercises on Friday evening, June 18, at 7:30 o'clock.

Lessons resumed on Sept. 13. Applications for new pupils received from June 21 to June 30, between 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

Examinations made. The new prospectus contains the names of pupils during the past twenty years.

PROF. ELI CHARLIER, Director.

—*Advertisement.*

ALASKA CASSIMERES AND STRAW HATS of the ruling styles are the special and fascinating attractions of KNOX'S stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gentlemen of taste always patronize the popular KNOX.—*Advertisement.*

## PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—Printing Cloths market quiet, with light sales; prices steady at 5¼ for best standard and extra 64s.; sales of the week 3,1500 pieces.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Etna, from Laguayra, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. G. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and five children, H. Boyle, M. Haig, Mrs. E. Brooks and child, F. Tomas, G. T. McKinney, Dr. and Mrs. Cheves and daughter, J. Dupuy, D. Dupuy, E. Dupuy, C. Searle, Jose Garvin and son, Mrs. D. Yauss, Dr. A. Culver, James C. Reyer.

*In steam-ship Anglia, from Cadiz, &c.*—Juan Murphy, M. G. Buck, M. T. Arnas, Mrs. Brown.

*In steam-ship City of Houston, from Bermuda.*—C. F. Allen, J. J. Fieth, E. S. Crowley, Miss Ellie Armstrong, Mrs. Samuel Trott, Miss Amy Trott, Mrs. Thorbourn, Miss Thorbourn, Miss Mary Thorbourn, Mrs. Anna Bobler, Thos. Talbot.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon sets..1:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:54 | Gov. Island..4:43 | Hell Gate..6:05

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, June 13.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Almeira May 5, Naples 12th, Messina 15th, Palermo 20th, Valencia 26th, and Cadiz 29th, with mdse., and 4 cabin and 20 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Cooper, Laguayra May 17, Puerto Cabello 22d, Jacmel 26th, Aux Cayes 30th, and Kingston June 5, with mdse. and 27 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Bermuda June 10, with mdse. and 11 passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston June 5, Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.; June 8, off Tortugas, spoke ship Kentuckian, (of Boston,) from Pensacola for London, 10 ds. out.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; June 13, off Long Branch, passed a ship bound N. showing signal of Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah June 9, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden; June 11, off Body Island, spoke bark County of Richmond, (Br.,) from Porto Rico, for New-York.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.) Kiddle, Liverpool June 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool June 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Ship Glencorse, (of Liverpool,) Stevenson, Calcutta Feb. 15, with mdse. to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Tamesa, (of London,) Green, Hong Kong Feb. 20, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. March 6, lat. 3 29 S., lon. 106 47, spoke bark Lizzie H. (of Newburyport,) from Manila for New-York; May 9, lat. 1 50 S., lon. 25 27 W., spoke brig Bornholm, (Dan.,) from Hamburg for Bangkok; 14th, lat. 3 36 N., lon. 30 18, spoke ship Coumoundourse, (Br.,) from San Francisco for Liverpool, 86 ds. out.

Bark Jedanesti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Malovich, Waterford 29 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Trait d'Union, Ballou, Sagua 11 ds., with molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Joseph Baker, (of Portland,) Ryder, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Adolph Engler, Stout, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to Ferry & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Bark Josephine Martin, Frickett, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Christina, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Andrews, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Charles M. Fry—vessel to Rupke & Reed.

Schr. Anthony Kelly, Greenwood, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pines to Thomas I. Madge—vessel to I. R. Staples. June 9, lat. 35 24, lon. 75, spoke schr. Lizzie Titus, hence for Corpus Christi; 10th, lat. 37, lon. 74, spoke ship Lancaster, from Caibarien for New-York.

Schr. Lina Babcock, Bowen, Jacksonville 11 ds., with Lumber to Drew & Bucki—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary Stewart, Coombs, St. Mary's, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wm. H. Van Brunt, Haughwout, London 47 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. May 20, lat. 49 50, lon. 14 16, spoke brig Nameless, (Br.,) from Jersey, for Bonnebay; May 30, lat. 42 54, lon. 49 50, passed five large icebergs. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Annie M. Allen, Longstreet, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen Tobin, Bennett, Alexandria.

Schr. Jas. E. Kelsey, Bertine, Virginia.

Schr. Emma T. Little, Jones, Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Holt, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Baker, Allen, New-London, for Alexandria.

Schr. John Romer, Sopers, New-Haven, for Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. N. W.; clear.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

KINGSTON, Jam., May 16.—Arr. steamer Claribel, Williams, New-York; brig J. W. Spencer, Thomas, New-York.

May 29—schr. John McAdam, Haskell, Mobile.

In port, June 5—schr. John McAdam, Haskell, for Mobile, disch.

SADLAMAR, Jam., June 5—In Port—Schr. Clara Montgomery, Neckell, for the United States, discharging.

PORT ANTONIO, Jam., June 5—In Port.—Schrs. Gen. Grant, Sunbeam, Charlie Stedman, and Peter Mitchell, loading for the United States.

MILK RIVER, Jam., June 5—In Port.—Schrs. Lettie Wells, and May Morn, loading for New-York.

ST. GEORGES, Bermuda, June 8.—Cld., schr. J. Taylor, Philadelphia.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 1.—Entered Schr. E. G. Willard, Forbes, Philadelphia. June 2.—Brig Excelsior, Mayor, New-York; schr. J. K. Lawrence, Herrick, New-York. June 7—Steamer City of Houston, Deering, New-York.

Cld. June 4, schr. E. G. Willard, Forber, Philadelphia.

June 5, schr. J. K. Lawrence, Herrick, New-York.

June 3, whaling bark Sea Rangers, of New-Bedford, Capt. Cornell, called in to-day for recruits, which, having obtained, proceeded on a cruise to the eastward. She had been out 11 months and had sent home at different times 1,200 barrles sperm oil.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 13.—The American steamer Ohio, Capt. Morrison, from Philadelphia June 3, arr. here today and proceeded for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, June 13.—The Hamburg-American steamer Thuringia, Capt. Meier, from New-York June 3, arr. to-day and cld. for Hamburg.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS

$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one

85 Nassau St., N. Y.

This Adv't copyrighted.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—FROM auction, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

French Paper Hangings, Window Shades,

English Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c.; 50,000 rolls fine, gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine, good window shades, $2 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 281 Hudson st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, SIDEBOARD style, coolers, ice-chests, picnic baskets. Refrigerators repaired. Send for catalogue. LESLEY, No. 226 West 23d st.

# Representative AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE

PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,) ROBERT COLGATE & CO., CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

TOWN CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME ST., 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST. BROADWAY AND 42D ST.

PIANOS, STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.

MASONIC AND MILITARY GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., 550 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES, MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., 597 BROADWAY.

CUTLERY, MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 CHAMBERS ST.

WORKERS IN HARD-WOOD LUMBER AND VENEERS. GEORGE W. READ & CO., 186 TO 200 LEWIS ST., FOOT OF 6TH ST., EAST RIVER.

STARCH, F. KINGSFORD & SONS, OSWEGO, E. C. CHAPIN, Agent, 146 DUANE ST.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL, WHITE STAR LINE, (CELTIC SAILS JUNE 19, AT 4 P. M.) 19 BROADWAY

## ARTISTIC AND FINE GOODS, For Personal and Household Use.

FINE WATCHES, TIFFANY & CO., PLACE CORNAVIN, (NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,) GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS, HERTER BROTHERS, 877 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING, BROOKS BROTHERS, BROADWAY AND BOND ST.

TOURISTS' ARTICLES, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

CARPETS, W. & J. SLOANE, 649 TO 655 BROADWAY.

ART BRONZES AND ARTISTIC GAS FIXTURES, HENRY T. COX & CO., 694 AND 696 BROADWAY.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING OUTFITS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.

ARTISTIC POTTERY AND GLASS WARE, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

OPTICIANS—SPECTACLES, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 601 BROADWAY AND 912 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UNION ADAMS & CO., 913 BROADWAY.

PORTRAITS, W. KURTZ, 23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE

DIAMONDS, TIFFANY & CO., 57 RUE DU CHATEAUDUN, (CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN,) PARIS. UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE, DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., 747 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL BOXES, M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 BROADWAY.

RUBBER HOSE FOR GARDENING AND STREET PURPOSES, D. HODGMAN & CO., CORNER MAIDEN LANE AND NASSAU ST.

DIAMONDS, (WHOLESALE,) RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO., 29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.

FINE STATIONERY, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM, PECK & SNYDER, 126 NASSAU ST. BASE-BALL PLAYERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

## GROCERS' FINE GOODS.

CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT, F. E. SMITH & CO., ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS, BROOKLYN.

## IN OTHER BRANCHES OF TRADE:

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, (65 Branches,) DUN, BARLOW & CO., 335 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, F. G. & C. S. BROWN, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL ST.

BOOK-BINDERS, (Fine bindings a specialty,) R. W. SMITH & CO., 46 MARION ST.

PATENT WIRE SIGNS, SIGN AND STORE PAINTING, UPHAM & CO., 399 BROADWAY.

Communications should be addressed,

JOHN MANNING, MERCHANTS' ADVERTISING AGENCY. Domestic Building, Broadway and 14th st. NEW-YORK CITY.

# FINE DIAMONDS,

## $118 in Currency per Carat.

Having secured a large stock of choice stones before the recent advance in price in Europe, we now offer a full assortment of fine White Diamond Earrings, Solitaires, weighing from two to three carats per pair, at the uniform rate of $118 currency per carat for any size. Mountings from $10 to $15 per pair extra. Also, single stones of similar size for rings at the same rate. The collection embraces all sizes: 2, 2⅛, 2¼, 2⅜, 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, and 3 carats per pair, mounted in the best and latest styles.

We are confident that no better goods can be found anywhere, and invite a critical examination from all who desire to purchase fine stones at close prices.

These stones will be sold with or without settings as may be desired.

HOWARD & CO. DIAMOND MERCHANTS, No. 222 5th av., New-York.

# KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS. NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV. WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors. Will open about June 20. Applications for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, New York, or at the Hotel.

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY AT HUMPHREYS', NOS. 562 AND 817 BROADWAY. FAMILY MEDICINE CASES, HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY SPECIFICS, And Homeopathic Medicines in TINCTURES, TRITURATIONS, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, &c. HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL.